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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

January 28, 1920

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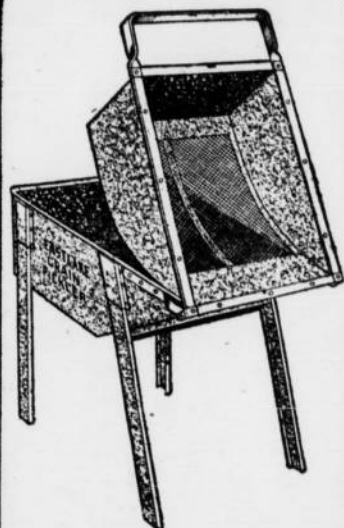
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U.F.W.A. Meet at Calgary

Sixth Annual Convention Marks Increased Membership and
Locals Doubled—New Executive Elected

THE election of an entirely new executive was the feature of the sixth annual convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta, held in Calgary, January 20, 21, 22 and 23. Mrs. Parly, who has completed four years as the president of the organization, felt that her health demanded her retirement, and much against the inclination of the thousands to whom she has demonstrated her ability, her devotion and loyalty to the organization, her unfailing faithfulness to duty and her friendly personality, she insisted upon a new president for the U.F.W.A. After a very interesting election contest Mrs. M. L. Sears, of Nanton, was elected by a majority of 100. Mrs. G. F. Root, of Wetaskiwin; Mrs. O. C. Welch, of Gleichen; Mrs. Maguire, of Olds; and Mrs. J. Dowler, of Veteran, were the other nominees. All withdrew except Mrs. Sears, of Nanton, and Mrs. Root, of Wetaskiwin.

For vice-president there were four nominations, Mrs. Maguire, of Olds; Mrs. J. Dowler, of Veteran; Mrs. O. C. Welch, of Gleichen; and Mrs. J. Irwin, of Irwinville. A second ballot was required to decide the election and Mrs. Maguire won. Mrs. Gunn, of Paradise Valley, was elected second vice-president.

Unprecedented Growth

The convention of 1920 marks the close of a year of unprecedented growth for the U.F.W.A., both membership and locals having doubled. The convention itself is the largest in the history of the organization, nearly 300 delegates being present. The Sunday-school room of the church in which the convention has always been held in Calgary has afforded ample accommodation on previous years, but this year the accommodation was not sufficient and approximately one-fourth of the women's delegates preferred to take their chances of securing seating room in the main convention room rather than in the U.F.W.A. convention room. What the province of Alberta most needs is a convention hall to accommodate the large conventions that are a feature of many organizations in the province.

An outstanding improvement which marked the convention of 1920 over that of other years was the increasing familiarity of the delegates with the matters before the convention, and with convention conduct. Large numbers of delegates on each question before the convention had very valuable contributions to make to the discussion, which shows that through the local association yeoman educational work is being carried out. This conclusion was ably supported by the directors' reports and by the two-minute reports of locals, which were not the least important part of the convention.

The most spectacular discussion was that on the resolution asking that the proposed plank to the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be not endorsed by the United Farmers of Alberta. The question came up first in the main convention when Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the council introduced the amendments to the platform, and in that convention it was tabled. On Thursday evening the reso-

lution referred to above was brought before the house and a motion to table was immediately put and carried. Mrs. Parly expressed regret that the U.F.W.A. convention had acted so hastily and suggested that in spite of the action of the convention in tabling the resolution an explanation of the proposed plank should be made. Miss McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, a member of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, spoke for a short time, after which a resolution was unanimously carried that the matter should be lifted from the table in the morning when there was a full attendance at the convention, in an endeavor to again get it before the main convention.

During Friday afternoon the resolution dealing with the proposed plank to the platform on personal naturalization was lifted from the table. The resolution asked that the plank be not added to the platform. After keen debate the resolution was defeated. Immediately the following resolution was moved and unanimously passed: "Resolved, that the Farm Women of Alberta, in annual convention assembled, do heartily recommend the incorporation in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture of a plank that all naturalization be personal."

Mrs. Parly Resigns

The convention proper of the U.F.W.A. opened on Tuesday afternoon, after the appointment of committees on order of business, credentials and resolutions, Mrs. Walter Parly delivered her presidential address, which is printed on page eight. Following an expression of regret from Mrs. Parly that she was retiring, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered her for the splendid work she has rendered during her term as chief executive officer, and there was an insistent demand that she reconsider her decision. In fact, at several points during the first two days of the convention Mrs. Parly was pressed for a reconsideration of her wish to withdraw.

After the directors' reports of splendid work done in the various districts during the year, and the report of the secretary, Mr. William Irvine, editor of The Western Independent, addressed the convention.

He emphasized the fact that the economic is the only sound basis from which one can effectively work and build modern society as it should be built. Democracy was defined by Mr. Irvine as being only the people in action. He advised that the organization should be built and cemented together with the only cement which would stick and that was the cement of a common interest, and the common interest was that of economics. "The economic," he said, "was at the bottom of the efforts of women to have better and more comfortable homes, and to have the best possible education for the children in the home. Women could no longer avoid these things because after all the home was not an isolated thing but a part of the world. Was there not," he asked, "the products of every part of the world within the four walls of the home."

Mr. Irvine particularly emphasized

Continued on Page 45

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City

Have you a thresher

What help

do you employ

Have you a gas engine

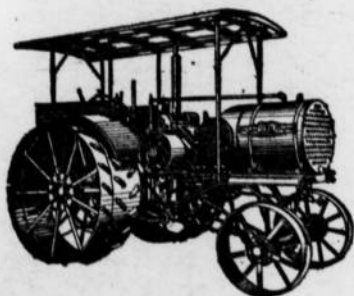
Have you an

ensilage cutter

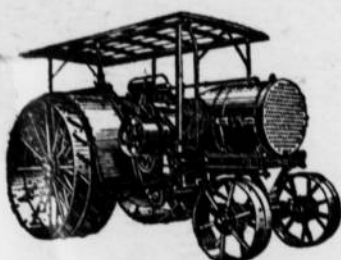
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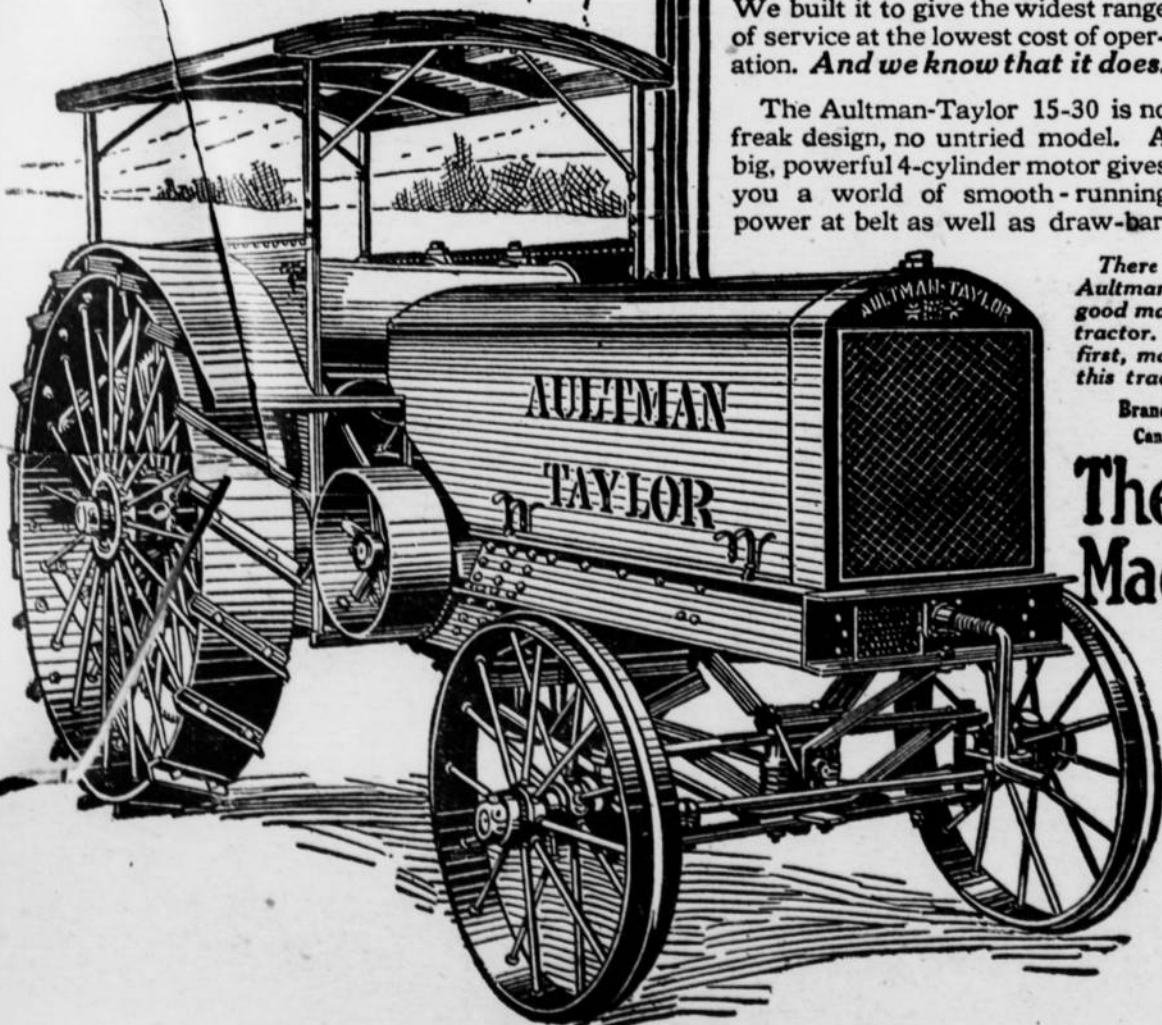
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15-30

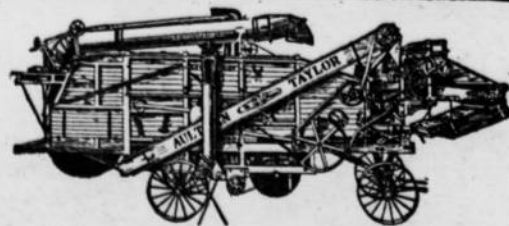
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 28, 1920

The Alberta Convention

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in Calgary last week. It is reported in this issue of The Guide. The convention was in every way an extraordinary, impressive, and inspiring demonstration of the growth of the Alberta organization during the past twelve months, not alone in numbers, but in enthusiasm. The record of the convention stands as a convincing demonstration that the organized farm men and farm women of Alberta are resolutely determined not to be found falling short of their duty as Canadian citizens when the time of testing comes. No less than 1,389 registered delegates took part in the deliberations and decisions of the convention, representing 598 locals. Both the number of locals and the total membership, which is now close upon 30,000, have doubled during the past year, in both respects is this true of the United Farm Women of Alberta, as it is of the Alberta organization as a whole. The whole organization is steadily increasing in magnitude, in vigor and in devotion to the principles of true democracy and economic and social justice, upon which alone the prosperity and progress of the Canadian people as a whole, without discrimination for or against any class, group or occupation, can be established solidly and enduringly.

These are history-making days in Canada. They are days of growth in nation-wide Canadianism. Whether their life and work are on the land or in the towns and cities the working people of Canada are thinking more and more of the basic principles of democracy and are finding themselves drawn more and more closely together by those principles as set forth in the New National Policy. On these principles is founded the hope of the regeneration of the national life of Canada. To make that hope come true all Canadian men and women who seek for the establishment of justice and equal rights must work together resolutely. In the record of such a convention as that of the United Farmers of Alberta at Calgary last week there is inspiration for all such Canadians. It gives added power to the inspiration furnished by the conventions already held, which will be added to further by the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to be held February 10, 11, 12 and 13, at Saskatoon. One difference between the organized farmers' movement and certain other organizations in our country, is that the farmers can continue to express faith in their leaders. The convention at Calgary, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, re-elected H. W. Wood to the presidency for 1920. In thus continuing Mr. Wood for the fifth year in the position of highest trust and confidence which it is in their power to place him, the elected representatives of the organized farm men and farm women of Alberta honored both themselves and the man, who by his sincere, steadfast, unswerving devotion to the principles of true democracy, has won, and so worthily holds, his high place in this leadership of the organized farmers of Canada. The convention, from start to finish, was inspiring. It has strengthened the spirit of democracy in our country and added to the power of the gospel of true Canadian patriotism and justice to all classes of Canadians. That spirit and that power are constantly growing and will give proof of themselves in the coming Dominion elections.

Lloyd George and Tax Reform

News from Great Britain indicates that following the successes of the labor party in the recent municipal elections, there has been a great awakening of interest in the question of land monopoly, and the proposal to combat this evil by the taxation of land values. At Cardiff, the chief seaport and the largest city of Wales, the city council has adopted a resolution in favor of land value taxation by the overwhelming majority of 18 votes to 2, while a strong movement in the same direction is seen in many parts of the old land.

The land question has been forced to the front in Great Britain during the past two or three years by the very serious shortage of housing accommodation. Building operations were practically at a standstill during the war, and since the armistice the government has inaugurated ambitious schemes for the construction of dwellings and the settlement of returned sailors and soldiers upon small holdings. Both these schemes have been a failure partly because of the high cost of building but chiefly because of the high prices demanded for both agricultural and building land by the British landowners. It is a common thing when land is required for public improvements or housing schemes for the owners to demand ten times its assessed value, and the first step which the land reformers of Great Britain are proposing is the rating of land for municipal purposes at its market value.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the speeches made ten years ago by David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he advocated the taxation of land values as a means of bringing land into use and at the same time taking into the public treasury a part of the site value of land, made valuable by the industry of the whole community. He said at Carnarvon:

The country has need of money, and we are looking for someone to tax. We do not want to tax food; we will tax no man's raiment; we will not tax the house that shelters him and his family. What shall we tax? We will tax the man who is getting something he never earned, that he never produced, and that by no law of justice and fairness ought ever to belong to him.

Back in 1903 at Newcastle Lloyd George directed attention to business of holding land for rent, or profit without labor, as one of the main obstacles to social progress. He said:

Take the question of overcrowding. This land question in the towns bears on that. It is all very well to produce housing of the working-class bills. They will never be effective till you tackle the taxation of land values.

At two general elections in 1910 the people of Great Britain upheld Lloyd George in his fight against the peers and the landlords, but it is a remarkable fact that it was only in a very slight degree that he gave effect in legislation to the principles which he had so strongly advocated. Now, with the land and housing situation made doubly serious as a result of the war, the labor party is pressing for the application of the remedies which Mr. Lloyd George did so much to popularize a decade ago. The labor party in Britain, as its successes in the recent municipal elections show, has the support of many of the so-called middle classes, as well as the great co-operative movement, and the establishment of a labor government in the near future is predicted by many good judges of political events. It is encouraging to the organized farmers of Canada to see a movement which in many respects has the same

ideals as their own, making such promising progress in the old land.

Wheat and Bread in Canada

Oculists sometimes come across persons with "blind spots" in their eyes, which prevent their seeing everything within the normal field of vision. The Toronto Globe may suffer on occasion from such a defect; it would, at any rate, appear so from an editorial in which that paper says:—

The purpose of the plan which the Canadian Wheat Board was created to carry out is very different from the British Government object in controlling the imports and distribution of wheat. Under the Canadian scheme the producers use Government machinery to sell their wheat at the highest prices that can be obtained in other markets. The British Government buys Canadian wheat and sells it at a loss of 75 to 80 cents a bushel to British millers in order that bread may be cheapened. By this means the prices of the standard loaf in Britain, worth 1s. 1d. is retailed at 9d., as a matter of public policy, to keep down the cost of living and allay discontent among the poorer consumers. Nothing of the kind is proposed in Canada, where the price of bread is rising in response to the jump in wheat following the removal of the United States embargo on imports. In Kingston, the price of a loaf has been increased from 11 to 13 cents. New prices have not yet been fixed in Toronto, but the head of a large baking company says the increase will be at least 1½ cents a loaf. The increase in the price of bread should not be greater relatively than the increase in the price of flour. Are consumers to be protected even to this extent?

Not a "blind spot," but neglect to look closely may be the explanation of why it is that the Toronto Globe, in discussing this subject, is so strangely silent in regard to the fundamental difference between the British plan for keeping down the price of bread and the situation in Canada between December 15 and December 27—that is to say, between the date of the removal of the United States embargo on Canadian wheat and the date since which the Canadian millers, by order of the Wheat Board, have had to pay an increased price for wheat. The Globe gives no sign whatever of being aware that in Great Britain the price of bread has been kept down by government action at the public expense, whereas the continuance of the system in existence in this country between December 15 and December 27 would have been continuance of confiscation and public distribution of money belonging in justice to the wheat producers of Canada.

Speaking strictly, the millers do not come into this. It is a matter between the Canadians who grew the 1919 wheat crop and all Canadians who eat bread. In December the Wheat Board raised the price of wheat to the millers from \$2.30 a bushel to \$2.80 a bushel for No. 1 Northern (Fort William Basis). All the flour for export continues to be bought from the millers by the Wheat Board at a price fixed so as to allow the millers what the Wheat Board judges to be a fair profit. It is sold abroad by the Wheat Board, whose duty it is to realize the best possible return for the 1919 crop; and the profit made on the flour exported goes, together with the profit made on the wheat sold abroad by the Board, into the pool to be divided among the holders of the participation certificates when the marketing of the 1919 crop is finished.

As for the wheat which the millers grind into flour for consumption in Canada (the price of which is fixed by the Wheat Board) the extra 50 cents a bushel which the millers have to pay since December 27 also goes into the pool to be divided among the holders of participation certificates. On every bushel

of wheat bought from the Wheat Board by the millers between December 15 and December 27, to be ground into flour for home consumption, the growers of the wheat lost the difference between the \$2.30 a bushel paid by the millers and the price the wheat could have been sold at in the United States, as The Guide pointed out repeatedly. The demand made by The Guide for the righting of that wrong was a demand for plain justice, as was recognized by the increase in the price to the millers made by the order of December 27. The Toronto Globe may recognize this; but it does not say so.

The Toronto Globe points out that the Canadian wheat growers "use government machinery to sell their wheat at the highest price that can be obtained in other markets," and that the British Government "buys Canadian wheat, and sells it at a loss of 75 to 80 cents a bushel to British millers, in order that bread may be cheapened." That loss is defrayed out of the national treasury of Great Britain. The idea that a like loss in Canada should be borne by one class of Canadians, the wheat growers, for the benefit and advantage of all Canadians who eat bread is not a justifiable idea. The Toronto Globe, which appears to display a singular inability to see this clearly, should polish up its spectacles.

The Problem of the Railways

In the course of his most recent outgiving to the public, President E. W. Beatty, of the C.P.R., says:—

The right of every Canadian to look forward to prosperity, that is, to plenty of work and wholesome work for a return that will maintain a decent standard of living and provide something for the rainy day, is thus related closely to the condition of the railways of this country.

What a pity that these words, or words to the same effect, could not have been carved deeply over the doorway of Parliament, or

better still, burned into the minds and consciences of Canada's law-makers, from the time of the beginning of railway promotion in Canada! They might have had some effect in checking the prodigal recklessness of the lawmakers in dealing with the railway promoters, at such heavy expense present and future, to the Canadian people, from the early '50's of the last century, when the Grand Trunk was chartered, down through the history of the Intercolonial, the C.P.R., the Canadian Northern, and the G.T.P. and the National Transcontinental, to say nothing of the many minor railways that were absorbed by the big ones.

Both political parties have squandered public money, public lands, and other natural resources and public credit upon railway schemes; and railway schemers have found it to their advantage to be plentiful providers of the parties' election campaign funds. In this connection it is to be noted that the statement was recently made public from Ottawa that Canada's interest bill for the Dominion's fiscal year, 1920-21, will be \$140,000,000. This must mean that on account of the railway systems which the Dominion has taken over there is an immensely greater deficit than the public has yet been given any information of.

The net national debt, exclusive of the railways taken over and deducting the credits extended to various European nations, on which interest is accruing, will not, there is every reason to believe, exceed \$2,000,000,000 during the coming fiscal year. The interest on the whole of the national debt proper (of which some \$300,000,000 of pre-war funded debt bears low rates of interest) should not exceed, with due sinking fund provision, a total of \$110,000,000 in all. The \$30,000,000 needed to bring interest payments up to \$140,000,000 must be needed on account of the former Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific.

That is to say, those railways (in which \$500,000,000 of borrowed capital was invested) taken over by the Dominion government from private ownership, earned little more than operating expenses during the past year, and are not expected to earn anything on capital account during 1920-21. The taxpayers of Canada will have to bear, therefore, the entire interest burden on them unless freight and passenger rates are materially increased. D. B. Hanna, the head of the National Railways, has urgently demanded rate increases. The outgiving of the president of the C.P.R., from which the sentence quoted at the head of this article is taken is an argument to show that the rates are not as high as they should be.

Increased rates will yield more to the C.P.R. than to the railway systems which the Dominion had to take over because they were bankrupt.

Regarding the Tariff

The declaration of the United Farmers of Manitoba against the proposal that the Federal Government should, as advocated by the protectionist propaganda, establish a permanent commission to deal with the tariff is solidly based on the principle which is the foundation of democracy. The beneficiaries of the system of protection, controlling the Government in power, would like nothing better than to have that Government create, at their direction, a body to "take the tariff out of politics"—and, incidentally, to see to it that the tariff continued to take it out of the mass of the people for the enrichment of the privileged few. The tariff is taxation. Charles I wanted to take taxation out of politics. It was for that he lost his head. Any departure from the principle that the tariff can be dealt with only by the responsible elected representatives of the people in parliament would be a departure from democracy.



The Keystone of the Arch

U.F.A. Farmers' Parliament

Record Convention Held at Calgary—H. W. Wood Re-elected President—U.F.A. Board to Carry on Political Action

SURPASSING in every respect all previous gatherings of the kind, the 12th annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held at Calgary on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. The delegates present at the convention numbered 1,389, representing 598 locals and fully 500 visiting delegates were also in attendance. The attendance of accredited delegates was over 400 in excess of the previous record for the U.F.A. convention and this, in spite of extremely adverse weather, many of the delegates had long drives through a blizzard such as Alberta seldom sees in order to reach the railroad and J. Higginbotham, of Lone Butte, walked 29 miles through snow drifts in one day in order to be able to represent his local. To the great regret of the convention, the delegation from Grande Prairie district was unable to reach Calgary. They started for the convention 30 strong on the previous Saturday but their train was snowed up north of Edmonton and the journey had to be abandoned.

Many and varied were the topics discussed and pronounced upon but interest naturally centred chiefly upon questions affecting political action. The misunderstandings and friction which have arisen between the executive of the political association and that of the parent body of the U.F.A. were freely and frankly discussed as well as the principle of economic class or group organization of which president H. W. Wood has been the leading exponent. The result was a complete triumph for Mr. Wood, and the principle which he advocates. Every vote which was taken on the various phases of the question went strongly in favor of his side of the controversy. The election of president was delayed until after the main debate on political action and the extent to which the convention supported Mr. Wood's view was shown by his re-election for a fifth term by a vote of 1,058 against 202 for his opponent, A. C. Muir. The convention afterwards endorsed the principle of group organization, at the same time declaring against class legislation. The discussion of these points went a long way towards removing the misunderstanding which has arisen both within and without the U.F.A. as to the meaning of group organization. Mr. Wood made it plain that group or class organization does not mean class legislation. As he explained it, group organization means that the different classes in the community having different economic interests would all organize themselves to secure representation in parliament and that the representatives of the different groups would come together as a legislative body and use their combined wisdom for the good of the people as a whole. There was an element in the convention which was unable to accept this view but every vote taken overwhelmingly supported President Wood in his stand and the principle of group organization was officially endorsed, class legislation and class domination at the same time being strongly denounced.

Preparation for Convention Well Made

A. C. Muir, though defeated for the presidency, was elected to a seat on the executive, the voting for which was conducted on the proportional system. The difficult task of presiding over the convention was entrusted to Director Henry Greenfield, of West Lock. Mr. Greenfield discharged his duties admirably and the fact that in the election of two members of the executive he receives 817 first choice votes while his nearest opponent received 146, was striking evidence of the confidence which the delegates placed in him. The First Baptist Church proved a very convenient convention hall, although, owing to the large attendance, it was not possible for all the delegates and visitors to be seated at one time. Meetings of the U.F.W.A. were held in the schoolroom and committee rooms, information bureau and all other facilities were found under the one roof. The arrangements were very complete and it was evident that the Central

secretary, H. Higginbotham, had devoted much careful thought to the preparations. Provision of quarters for the delegates was in itself a big problem, but in addition to hotel accommodation, Mr. Higginbotham had secured 1,000 rooms in private houses, and the accommodation bureau was able to provide for the comfort of all. Business was the order of the day at each of the 12 sessions of the convention and no social functions were indulged in. The convention was brought to a close at 9.30 on Friday night the resolutions on the program which had not then been dealt with being referred to the executive for consideration and necessary action.

Important Resolutions Adopted

A large number of resolutions were dealt with on the last day of the convention. Those adopted included a demand that all rural lands in the province be taxed for educational purposes. A request was made for the revision of the boundaries of school districts where necessary in order to bring in small areas not belonging to any district, and other resolutions asked for more frequent inspection of rural schools,

ern Canada, as to the management and control of the policy of The Grain Growers' Guide;

"Be it resolved, that a press executive be elected by the organized farmers of Western Canada to manage and control The Grain Growers' Guide.

"The organized farmers to mean the larger commercial organizations as well as U.F.A., Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and Manitoba Farmers' Association."

Mr. McFarquhar said the resolution was not meant as criticism of The Guide, but only as a suggestion. There was a suspicion in the minds of many people that the control of The Guide was not democratic. A delegate asked if Mr. McFarquhar had ever had reason to complain of the policy adopted by The Guide, and Mr. McFarquhar said he had not.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, made a full statement as to the ownership and management of the paper, and also replied to some criticism that were made at last year's convention when he was unable to be present owing to sickness. Mr. Chipman's statement thoroughly satisfied the convention, and

U.F.A. CENTRAL BOARD TO CARRY ON POLITICAL ACTION

On Friday evening an emergency meeting of the U.F.A. Political Association was held in Sandstone Hall at the same time that the main U.F.A. convention was concluding its session in the Baptist Church. The political association meeting was attended by about 250 members of the U.F.A. Owing to the fact that the U.F.A. convention had decided to carry on political action and assume all the obligations of the U.F.A. Political Association in case it dissolved, it unanimously decided to dissolve. There is now no U.F.A. Political Association, and all the political activities of the U.F.A. will be carried on by the Central Board of the U.F.A. The members of the political association unanimously decided to support the U.F.A. in every possible way.

the free supply of copies of the school ordinance to school trustees, secretaries and teachers. The department of agriculture was asked to provide residential facilities for students at agricultural schools. Resolutions were also passed favoring the adoption of the secret ballot at all elections of school trustees and petitioning the legislature to increase the assistance given to hospitals from 25 cents to 75 cents per patient per day. A protest was made against any further increase in medical or legal fees, and the provincial government was asked to provide free medical assistance in outlying districts. The convention also favored the passage of a law providing for the examination and licensing of chiropractors. The repeal of the supplementary revenue tax was asked for. The federal government was asked to enforce the income tax as a means of raising revenues instead of resorting to high tariffs and in view of the fact that farmers incomes vary considerably from year to year, sometimes disappearing altogether, the government was asked to amend the law so that taxes might be paid on the average income for three years.

The stand of the convention in previous years on the prohibition question was reaffirmed in the following resolution proposed by Rice Sheppard, seconded by H. E. Spencer, and carried with less than half a dozen contrary votes. "Be it resolved, that this convention go on record as being unalterably opposed to the reintroduction of the said drink traffic or to any legislation or policy which will in any way encourage or tolerate the sale of liquor, and further to urge the provincial government to at the earliest possible date avail themselves of the provisions of the Dominion statutes providing for a plebiscite on the matter."

The Grain Growers' Guide was the subject of discussion in a resolution introduced by C. H. McFarquhar, of Dog Pound local, as follows:—

"Whereas, the great amount of suspicion that exists among members of the organized farmers publicly of West-

the resolution was tabled with general expressions of confidence in Mr. Chipman and The Guide.

A resolution introduced by Rice Sheppard was adopted, requesting the federal government not to alienate any more natural resources except where it was necessary to patent homesteads, pre-emptions and soldier grants, and expressing the opinion that natural resources could be developed, controlled or operated in the public interest by the government.

The advantages which would follow closer commercial relations between the organized farmers of the different provinces were emphasized in a resolution submitted by Carstairs local, and the executive was instructed to take steps to bring this about with special reference to British Columbia and Ontario.

National Marketing of Grain

The need of thorough discussion of the method of grain marketing to be adopted in the future was recommended in the following resolution:—

"Whereas, there are some indications that in the principal European importing countries the present system of national buying of wheat will be discontinued sometime in the next year or two, and,

"Whereas, this national buying does not in all these countries even now cover all other grains, and,

"Whereas, permanent system of national selling of wheat, other grains or produce would be a direct step towards complete state control and handling of all commodities and business, and,

"Whereas, the continuation in Canada of national marketing of grain as a permanent policy presents an entirely different problem from the problem created by the present restricted world market conditions;

"Therefore be it resolved, that our directors be instructed to suggest national marketing as a special matter for discussion amongst the locals during the coming year and that all information for and against national marketing as a permanent policy be secured and forwarded to all locals, and

that all members may become as familiar as possible with the advantages or disadvantages of such a system and the practicability of carrying it out."

A considerable number of returned soldiers were among the delegates and the convention wholeheartedly endorsed the proposals of the G.W.V.A. with regard to re-establishment bonuses.

Railway conditions in the north country came in for considerable criticism and resolutions were passed requesting the completion of the partly-constructed roads and the efficient operation of the E. D. and B. C. Railway.

A demand that the salaries of rural mail carriers be increased so that proposed new routes may be put into operation was passed, as was also a resolution asking for the increase of municipal hail insurance up to a maximum of \$10.00 per acre.

Mr. Brownlee, solicitor to the U.F.A., made a statement with regard to changes in the law with regard to mortgage which he said the loan companies were preparing to ask for at the next session of the legislature. A number of amendments to the law had been made in recent years with the object of protecting borrowers, and one result of these was that loan companies considered their security was impaired, and, consequently, were not lending in the province as freely as they otherwise would do. He asked the convention to say whether the executive should assist the loan companies to secure the changes they sought in the law.

On motion by Rice Sheppard it was resolved to protest against any change which would give the loan companies greater power than they already possess. It was also resolved: "That the board of directors be requested to interview the provincial government and ask for some action to be taken to protect the farmers of the dried-out parts of the province from foreclosure until they have been able to raise their next crop." It was resolved: "That the convention instruct the executive and directors to carry on an active campaign of education to encourage the formation of co-operative associations, and further, that the United Grain Growers be asked to formulate plans to open up a wholesale establishment to furnish said co-operative associations with the necessary wholesale facilities, especially in shelf goods."

Political Association Dissolved

Delegate Cameron, representing the executive of the Provincial Political Association, was given the floor on Friday afternoon and referred to the resolution which was passed earlier in the convention with regard to the political executive. He asked that in the event of the political association being dissolved the U.F.A. should assume the liabilities which the association incurred. The political association was meeting that evening in an emergency convention and they would like to know the decision of the convention on this point.

P. Baker moved: "In harmony with the statements made by the representative of the executive of the Provincial Political Association, we, the U.F.A. in convention assembled, hereby instruct the board and executive of the U.F.A. upon the dissolution of the said political association to assume the liabilities that have already been incurred."

Mr. Baker said the resolution had been concurred in at an informal meeting of the U.F.A. Board, and was endorsed by Andrew Rafn, Lawrence Peterson, C. H. McFarquhar, S. S. Sears, F. W. Smith, G. A. Forster, Chas. H. Harris, W. F. Bredin, Rice Sheppard and H. Greenfield. He suggested that the less discussion there was on the subject the better. H. E. Spencer seconded.

A delegate asked what the liabilities were, and Mr. Baker said that that had not been ascertained exactly, the statement would have to be audited and accepted as certified to. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The closing act of the convention was to choose Edmonton as the place of meeting for next year.

Continued on Page 13

Mrs. Parlby's Address

LOOKING back over the last five years, to the time when we first met in convention in this hall, as a little group of unorganized farm women representing some 20 locals, I see a most amazing growth and change.

At that time I do not think there was a woman amongst us who had before undertaken any kind of organization work on a large scale, and while many of us had, perhaps, fairly strong opinions about things in general, we were not very anxious to get on our feet and express those opinions in public.

Today we see a strong independent organization numbering over 250 locals, besides a very large number of women members in the men's locals, in places where they have not found it advisable to form a separate women's local.

There has not only been this growth in membership, but there has been a tremendous development going on in the members themselves. The organization has given the farm women the opportunity for developing undreamed of possibilities in the way of leadership. It has brought forth ability of every kind. It has enlarged horizons and brought a realization of the responsibilities as well as the rights of citizenship. It has driven home the fact that the foundation of all true citizenship as of all true religion is laid on the understanding of the word service.

The year's work has been heavy and we were greatly handicapped in the beginning of the year by having to change our secretary directly after convention when there is always a very great rush of work. The delays occasioned by this, however, have been amply repaid by our good fortune in securing the services of our present secretary, who has already proved herself of the greatest value to the organization. I should like to say here also a word of appreciation of our whole Central office staff; the enthusiasm for the work, the spirit of harmony that prevails amongst them and the loyal co-operation that is always met with, makes it a pleasure to have dealings with them.

Our line of work during the past months has followed very closely that of former years, dealing with our various rural problems such as medical aid, education Young People's work and so on.

Young People's Work

This has been under the same convenor as last year, who has been giving the matter a great amount of study and will deal with it very fully in her report at a later session.

It has been a very difficult work to create an interest in junior branches, principally, I think, on account of the frequent indifference of so many parents who see no need for these clubs, and no material advantage to be gained from them.

As Canadians we are rather given to priding ourselves on being such a practical people, always able "to deliver the goods," and yet in the bigger things of life we try to accomplish such eminently impractical things as building our organizations and our nation from the top down. No permanent structure can be built in that way.

One of our English writers on social evolution says:—

"Give us the young. Give us the young and we will create a new earth and a new mind in a single generation."

That thought has been the inspiration behind our work for the farm boys and girls. We have felt that if a satisfactory rural life was to be developed in this western country, it must be done through the young folk now on the farm. We realize that if the drift from the land to the cities was to be arrested, it could only be done by attacking the problem at its source.

Our schools have been educating the boys and the girls away from the farm. The profession of farming has been one of such long laborious hours with such incommensurate returns that naturally the farm children, as they grew older, turned their eyes longingly towards easier lives, in city offices, and stores, in selling those things which their fellows toiled to produce.

Progress of U.F.W.A. During the Year—Young Peoples' Work, Immigration, the Political Situation and Community Work Reviewed

We are trying to help solve that problem in the future by making rural life so interesting to the boys and girls, and the profession of farming so stable and profitable, that they will wish for no other.

This year has seen a certain number of junior branches formed; it has seen an aroused interest on the part of the older folk, and as a result of recommendations from our last convention, has seen a splendid conference put on at the university for farm boys and girls.

I had the pleasure of attending that conference and giving one of the series of talks on different phases of citizenship, and let me tell you that the thing that struck me most was this—that the feature of the conference to which those hundred boys and girls responded most was the talk on spiritual values, given each morning by a returned chaplain. That fact goes to prove once more, does it not, that the real and only road to progress is through the ideal, and that given the young, the right ideal and the true leader we could create our new mind and our new earth with the greatest ease.

We are fortunate in having in this province a university with a president so conversant with and sympathetic towards our rural problems, and an extension department with an enthusiasm for service to the rural communities.

Immigration

This, we are finding, is as much a rural problem as a city one and it needs a considerable amount of study on our part. There is no doubt that as soon as shipping facilities are available there will be a tremendous influx of people from Europe; a great many of these people will find their way to the land. What is going to be our attitude towards them?

During the past year the British government sent out two women commissioners to enquire into openings for women, more especially war workers, in Canada. The commissioners made a very thorough survey of the Dominion with the help of women's organizations, the provincial governments and other agencies, and the very sane recommendations to the president of the Overseas Settlement Committee were such as to meet with, I fancy, general approval.

There is, as you know, a very large body of women in the old country who have been engaged in various forms of work during the war. Many of these are highly educated women, but hardly any of them, having entered the industrial field, are anxious to go back to their pre-war existence.

Many of these women are anxious to go on the land in Canada, but those of us who know and understand the conditions that have to be battled with, do not feel like taking the responsibility of encouraging this except where a woman may have a small private income which would keep her from want, apart from anything she might be able to make on the farm after gaining her experience.

The only real opening of any importance for these British women in Canada seems to be in the field of household work—that is, to put it bluntly, to do the work our own Canadian girls refuse to undertake. There is to my mind a great danger to be faced in getting out

very large numbers of British women to this country as household workers, and that is that no power on earth is going to hold them at that work when they discover more congenial jobs in city stores, offices and factories.

To deal with this problem of women's immigration, the minister of immigration

called together certain women from all over Canada to discuss the question and make such recommendations as they saw fit to the government.

I was one of the two women called to this conference from Alberta last September, when three days were spent in very strenuous discussion and certain definite conclusions arrived at.

Among other things, a permanent council was formed to act in an advisory capacity to the department of immigration. Some of the duties of this council as outlined, were to study conditions covering the overseas selection, and care at ports of embarkation, on steamships and trains, of women coming to Canada; to supervise hostels for the accommodation of women on arrival, and establish new hostels as the need arose, and to study methods of standardization of household work, and training of houseworkers.

Our representative on the council is Mrs. MacNaughton, president of the Inter-Provincial Council of Farm Women.

We have a certain demand for household work on the farms in this province and a great many of the girls wishing to come out are wanting to combine with the housework a certain amount of outside work, such as care of poultry, milking, etc., so that they can gain experience in farming for themselves.

While it may not be possible for us to standardize our housework on the farm to the same extent that is possible in the city, yet I am convinced that a great deal can be done to systematize it and make it more attractive for helpers, and if we are going to try and solve this farm problem of help in the home, I would suggest that you ask your new executive to put a committee to work on this and bring in recommendations to your next convention.

Political

A very fair general interest has been awakened among our members as to the political movement, although there was a very small attendance of women at the political constituency conventions.

The success of the farmers in Ontario, however, and in our own province at Cochrane has done more to arouse interest than anything else could have, and when next our constituency meetings are held, I am sure we shall see a very much larger percentage of women delegates present.

That most of us need a great deal of education along political lines is undoubted, and as we are likely to have both a provincial and federal election on our hands within the next year or two, this should probably be our chief line of work for the immediate future.

But I would urge you not to take up the political work to the exclusion of the community work which we have as an organization been trying to do. Therein lies one of the dangers to our organization which I fear.

Remember, that without the educational structure which has been developed with so much labor, so much

thought and so much care, this political movement could never have taken place.

Some of those whose chief interests lies with this new political side of the movement, who have perhaps only lately come into the organization for the purpose of participating in that action, are apt to become impatient with the old methods and the old leaders and think that by sweeping them away they could the more quickly gain their objective.

Perhaps they might. But having gained it they might look back and see the ruin of our farmers' movement in their wake.

That is the consummation which all those who are not our friends are most devoutly praying for. Let us bend every effort to seeing that their prayers are not granted.

Relief

Once again a large portion of our province has been struck with a disastrous drought, and a great many of our members find themselves without any present means of sustenance.

After full discussion of the situation we decided that the quickest and most satisfactory way to get relief, such as clothing, to those in need was by co-operation with the Alberta Red Cross. We collecting the information through our locals and handing it to the Red Cross depot in Calgary and also by appealing to our locals in the more fortunate parts of the province for funds to buy certain things the Red Cross did not have in stock.

We have found this co-operation entirely satisfactory. The Red Cross have all the necessary equipment for handling work of this sort which we have not; it is one of the forms of work they are required to do according to their peace charter, and above all we know from letters written from some of those in need of relief that where a natural pride would make it hard to appeal to any other agency, help from the Red Cross is viewed in quite another light, especially is this so among the returned men, some of whose families are among those in need. Many of you have been Red Cross workers during the war and I should like to say to you that many of the returned men will be needing the help and sympathy of the Red Cross for long years yet; also that with the signing of the peace treaty we took upon ourselves a definite obligation to keep the Red Cross organization alive for the purpose of doing certain work for the alleviation of human suffering. There will be plenty of work for that organization to do, and I think it would be a useful thing if each of our locals had a Red Cross committee which would keep in touch with what the Central Red Cross organization is doing and co-operate with them in any time of disaster.

It would take too much time for me to discuss the plans for research work, nursing and hospital aid, etc., which that organization has in mind, but both the minister of public health and the minister of education have announced their intention of co-operation with the society, as the government has been doing for some time in Saskatchewan. We are told by the deputy minister of education for Saskatchewan that the junior branches in the schools, which, by the way, raised in three months the sum of \$19,620, form a wonderful medium for moral education in citizenship. To quote his words: "Children think in simple terms, and tend to actualize their impulses in immediate action. They are impatient of principles and precepts, finding the application of daily moral problems difficult."

But give these children a definite moral obligation such as the raising through their own work and self-sacrifice the funds to care for a crippled children's hospital, and see with what enthusiasm they respond.

Our schools fail to develop the spiritual side of the children and the national life is suffering in consequence. If we can bring spiritual and moral influences to the schools through the work of such an organization as junior Red Cross branches, do not let us throw the opportunity away.

Concluded Next Week



Mrs. Irene Parlby, Retiring President U.F.W.A.

Wood's Presidential Address

IN submitting this, my fourth annual address, I feel constrained to both congratulate and warn you. I want to congratulate you on the marked progress you have made in adding to the numerical strength of the organization, and also on the interest and zeal you have manifested in studying and trying to understand the questions and problems confronting us.

As we make progress, through organization, toward democracy our horizon is ever widening and new problems are appearing. In no year since the beginning of our organization have more new problems appeared on this widening horizon, and in no year have current problems been dealt with more seriously and soberly. Out of this has come a development of citizenship unprecedented in the history of our movement. Nothing can grow and develop except it receive food and nourishment conducive to that growth. The food necessary to the growth of democratic citizenship is the responsibility of dealing with social problems. This responsibility you have assumed during the past year in greater measure than ever before, and never before was the growth of your citizenship so healthy and vigorous. But I want to warn you, that while there is much in the past year's work to encourage us and give us confidence in our ability to go forward, our struggle has only just begun, and it will be easier to lose what we have gained than to go forward, guiding our forces safely and sanely, holding our movement to the true laws of social progress, mobilizing and stabilizing till we become a real democratic force in the coming social regeneration that will make the world safe and humanity free.

Political Action on Trial

Perhaps the most important step our organization has taken during its history was that taken a year ago, when our convention decided to open the way for our membership to take political action. While it has been recognized from the first that we should have to develop our political strength and make it effective, it has also been recognized that much organization and development were necessary before we could safely undertake direct political action. There were some among us who thought we were not yet ready, and some, even, who thought we should continue indefinitely as a political influence only. But a large majority thought the time to act had come, and developments seem to justify their conclusions, but time alone can prove whether or not we will be successful.

If our people are ready to assume full responsibility of their citizenship by standing together, thinking together, working together, in short, if they are ready to actively co-operate in the development of their full political strength, they can make the movement a great power for good in social development.

Democracy must act more promptly. Our hope is in democracy. Democracy means the people in action. Democratic progress means the people working together under true laws, which fit the conditions under which they work, the conditions of social progress are constantly changing and each present marks a phase between an ever-receding past and an ever-approaching future. All work is done in the present, and a wise sociologist studies the past and forecasts the future. Our present represents a phase in social development different from any preceding one, and presents social problems in a more acute form than any preceding one.

For untold centuries social problems developed very slowly and were dealt with very slowly. Many of them were dealt with so slowly that they became chronic and finally broke in revolutions. As time passed things moved more rapidly. This acceleration has continued till a year now brings more visible change than a century once did. Social problems are fairly hurled before us for our solution and we must deal with them promptly or take the uncertain consequences. In no field of ad-

An Unprecedented Development in Citizenship--- Responsibility of Dealing with Social Problems---The Wider Horizon

vance is change taking place more rapidly than in that of politics. We have launched our political boat in the very rapids of the stream of political change, and it will require prompt action and no little skill to guide it clear of the rocks of tradition and reactionism, till we reach the safe waters of democracy.

Our New Membership

The great increase in membership for the past year is composed in part of revived locals and the return of old members but mostly of entirely new membership. We extend a most hearty welcome to our returned wanderers and also to our new friends. The U.F.A. is the training ground where the Alberta farmers, through organization mobilize their strength. This strength may be used legitimately to protect their own rights but not to transgress the rights of others. We need you and you need us. It will take the combined efforts of all of us to hold back the tide that threatens to sweep over us and submerge our rights, in common with those of all humanity. We want you to take your membership in this organization seriously and with a full realization that the struggle is only at its beginning and will be long and difficult. But every step of progress the people have taken from the beginning has been taken in the face of determined opposition and great difficulties. Each generation has its peculiar duties to perform. Our duties are made easier by the work of generations before us, and we in turn owe a duty to generations who are to come after us. Thus we struggle up to higher levels. It is a hard and slow way, but an easier has not been discovered.

The greatest discovery that has ever been made in social progress is that of economic class organization. Through it social progress can be accelerated a hundred-fold. But it is very exacting in its demands. Some of these demands are industrious activity, both mental and physical; the merging of the purely selfish view-point into that of the group; a realization that the best interest of the whole is the best interest of each; a willingness of each to do his fair share in promoting the welfare of the whole. Perhaps no undertaking of the people has ever been harder than adjusting themselves to democratic organization. But nothing has ever promised the people so much, when they have made that adjustment. The trouble is that we expect organization to do our work without our complying with those requirements. But it never will. But we can never hope for results beyond the extent to which we comply with those conditions.

The Wheat Board

There has been a great deal of confusion among the farmers in regard to the sale of the 1919 crop of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board. This confusion has grown out of several causes. There have been some very deceptive

conditions connected with the wheat trade in the U.S.A. and many incorrect statements have found their way into newspapers. The high grades of north-



H. W. Wood, President, U.F.A.

ern spring wheat have sold very high in the U.S.A. and people have been led to believe that all the wheat of that country has been sold at a correspondingly high price, but such is not the case, in fact I am convinced that when the final distribution is made on the participation certificates, the Canadian farmers will have a higher average price for their wheat than the U.S. farmers. I am basing this conclusion on statistics of the wheat sales in the U.S. up to December 1. Of these sales, Mr. Julius Barnes, in a letter written this month, says, "with reference to American prices they have been high in the north-west, with the South Dakotas average December 1, at \$2.40, and North Dakota \$2.41, while in the south-west, prices showed an average of \$2.15 in Kansas, \$2.05 in Oklahoma, and \$2.00 in Texas. The premiums prevailing in the spring wheat territory in the north-west have been, as you know, pretty high, but this was to a very large extent for dark No. 1 Northern only." So you see by Mr. Barnes' statement the average price in the Dakotas, where the high-priced wheat grew, was only \$2.40 per bushel to the farmer at point of shipment. The average running down as low as \$2.00 in Texas.

The following is from Mr. Russell, Mr. Barnes' statistician:—

"December 30, 1919.

Average Farm Price

"The average weighted farm price of wheat, July 1 to November 30, this year, as shown by the Department of Agriculture, report of farm prices follows:—

"The average price for the month is the average of the first of the month and the last of the month, multiplied by the number of bushels received from farms as shown by our reports.

Month	Average Price	Amount Received from Farms	Value
July	\$2.196	149,036,000 bus.	\$ 327,283,056.00
August	2.1145	188,818,000 bus.	399,255,661.00
September	2.0765	125,029,000 bus.	259,622,718.50
October	2.144	88,802,000 bus.	187,727,428.00
November	2.144	55,683,000 bus.	119,384,352.00
Total	2.14577	507,368,000 bus.	\$1,303,273,215.50

The sales had reached a total of 645,327,000 bushels on January 6, 1920, but I do not know the average price.

Quoting another paragraph from Mr. Barnes will give you a clear idea of why the No. 1 to No. 3 Northern grades have sold so high in the U.S.

"The total number of car loads of northern spring wheat inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standard Act, between July 1 and November 30, was 21,000 this year, as against 25,000 last year, but this year there was a total of 12,000 cars of grades other than No. 1, 2 or 3, as against 793 last year of these grades.

The total quantity of dark No. 1 northern inspected during the above period was 2,576 cars, as against 20,704 cars last year, so that it will be seen that whilst they had about as much spring wheat as they had last year, the quality was comparatively poor, being No. 3 northern or lower, as against the average of the crop last year of No. 1 and 2 Northern."

You will see that there were 4,000 cars less of spring wheat this year than last; and, of this reduced quantity, there were over 11,000 cars more of the lower grades than last year. This means that instead of the 24,000 cars of high northern grades of last year they only had 9,000 this year. In other words there was only 33 1-3 per cent. as much of one, two and three grades of northern spring wheat in the United States this season as there was last, and this wheat has sold very high; while all other grades have sold at, or very near the minimum price. This wheat is still selling very high, and if Mr. Stewart can get the remainder of our surplus northern grades on that market without breaking it, the average price of the Canadian wheat will be above that of the U.S. wheat. Mr. Stewart, as a business man, who is conscientiously trying to sell the Canadian wheat at its full value, is interested in keeping that market from breaking. The U.S. buyers are just as much interested in trying to take advantage of every opportunity to press the market down to a lower level. There is quite a bit of agitation to have Mr. Stewart show his hand to his opponents by telling them just how much wheat he has to sell. I am sure he will not do it unless he is convinced that the farmers want him to do so.

I am sure we will get more from our Canadian wheat than we would have gotten if the U.S. market had been opened from the first. If a free flow of our wheat to that market had been permitted we would have been able to fully supply the demand at all times, and the Minneapolis market for these high grades would have sagged at least to the level of the export demand, whereas we have already disposed of a large quantity at that price and will, perhaps, have sufficient to supply the U.S. requirements at the high price that was established by the embargo. As an indication of how the different grades of wheat would have balanced up in the two countries had there been a free flow between them, I will quote another paragraph from Mr. Barnes' letter:—

"The grain corporation have bought about 20 per cent. of the crop so far, and it is estimated that about 650,000 bushels have left the farmers hands, out of a total estimated crop of about 940,000,000. There is said to be a surplus of wheat in the south-west, from Nebraska south, of possibly 50,000,000 bushels in excess of mill requirements for the balance of the season, and a carry over in mills and elevators the same as last year.

"The United States crop is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels more than last year, but as 14,000,000 bushels less seed is necessary this year, it means

a net gain of approximately 35,000,000 bushels, but inasmuch as it takes 13 pounds more of wheat this year to make a barrel of flour than it did a year ago, the one offsets the other. There should be from 265,000,000 to 275,000,000 bushels for export from the United States, and still leave the same carry over as last year. The exports, as per statement which I am giving you, to December 25, are approximately 115,000,000 bushels, leaving a possible export supply of about 1,000,000 bushels a day for the balance of the season."

By this you will see, that with the free flow of enough Canadian northern

Continued on Page 12

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U.F.A. Secretary's Report

Membership Eclipsed All Other Years—Progress in Every Phase of Work

THE present year has eclipsed all previous years for increase in membership. Until this year there has been a steady and continuous growth, but considering the number of farmers in the province, farmers appear to have been slow to join up with their organization. During the present year, however, there has been a large accession to membership, greatly outdistancing the progress made numerically in any one previous year. More than as many members have been added as in the first five years of our organization's existence, and three times as many as in any one previous year. The following table shows the membership, in all branches for each year since the commencement:

Membership by Years	
1909	2,147
1910	4,052
1911	5,872
1912	7,190
1913	9,408
1914	11,252
1915 (first year of war)	11,902
1916	13,301
1917	16,493
1918	18,335
1919 (incomplete)	29,000

Although the membership increase for the year has been so very gratifying our organization still comprises less than 50 per cent. of the farmers of the province and less than 25 per cent. of the farmers and farm women in the province.

Last year there were many adverse conditions affecting the development of the U.F.A., in spite of which a very fair increase was shown. Unfortunately, crop conditions have been no better this year, and over a large portion of the province, much worse than last year. This has handicapped organization work in the south. One favorable feature has been that the termination of the war restored a great many of our members who were in military service to their farms during the present year.

Fortunately, there has been no "flu" epidemic to interfere with the work of the locals so far this fall and winter, but the very early advent of winter, following a season of severe drought over a large area of the province, caught most people unprepared, and created conditions on the farm that made it impossible for many locals to meet. Many of our locals report that most of their members have been away from home this fall getting hay or working to support their families at any work they could secure.

The decision to take political action and the holding of the various district conventions consequent thereon, no doubt stimulated interest in the organization and had a good deal to do with the increased membership. The district political conventions, being held during the latter part of May and the month of June, caused most of our locals, particularly those in which the desire for political action is keen, to send their dues to the Central office early this year. Many new locals anxious to take part in the political action also sprung up. The importance of pushing the organization work and getting in the membership dues in the early part of the year has been plainly demonstrated this year. It is a fact that many locals lapse each year through not putting on a membership drive early in the year. The two months before seeding commences (while the stimulus afforded by the annual convention is still felt) are, no doubt, the two best months of the year for pushing organization work in the U.F.A.

One important factor in the increase in membership, was, undoubtedly, The Guide Drive which was put on just prior to the district political conventions, and which secured many new

members. In some districts 100 per cent. of the farmers were signed up. If this campaign could be worked thoroughly in each district I feel confident that we would reach at least 40,000 members. This campaign was put on by The Guide, without any expense to the Central office, and, I understand that so far as financial returns to The Guide itself are concerned The Guide has not been repaid for the money expended, although a large number of new subscribers were secured.



H. Higginbotham.

All Round Development

Membership in the Women's Section of our organization has doubled during the year, involving much increased work on the part of the U.F.W.A. secretary. Since the 1st of July, a permanent secretary of the U.F.W.A.,

giving her whole time to the work, has been engaged. I believe this will greatly assist the development of the women's branch of our organization, as also will the decision of the U.F.W.A. executive to have a member of the Central office staff especially in charge of junior work, as junior branch secretary. The junior branches form a valuable training ground for the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.

A great deal of valuable organization work has been done by the directors, some of whom have been untiring in their efforts and unsparing of their time and energy in pushing the organization. I believe that more efficient work has been done by the directors as a whole this year than any previous year, particularly the directors who have served for the second and third time. Early in the year it was decided that requests for speakers should be sent direct to the director of the constituency rather than through the Central office. I believe this has given better satisfaction, as under the former system of notifying the Central office considerable time was lost in getting in touch with the director or other speaker.

Financial Position Improved

The various political conventions threw a great deal of extra work on to the Central office, particularly during the summer. Central office has also been called upon to do considerable work for the various district associations since they were organized, which it has been a pleasure to do. Central office is always prepared to undertake any stenographic work, duplicating, mailing of circulars, etc., on behalf of local or district associations at any time, charging only for the materials and time taken.

Despite the fact that early in the year the Provincial Department of Agriculture was notified that our organization would not require the grant of \$2,000 for 1919, the finances of the association are in a much better position than ever before, largely owing to the assessment paid by the United Grain Growers Limited. While a number of increased obligations have been undertaken by the Central organization this year, some economies have also been effected, with the result that there has been only a slight increase in the total expenses, notwithstanding the increased amount of work undertaken by the Central office. Every endeavor has been made to put the Central office on an efficient and business-like basis. This is not so easy in an organization like the U.F.A., where so many different problems must be tackled and where the work cannot be placed on a dollar and cent basis, but I believe that our Central office staff is well organized and carrying on efficient work.

The amount of correspondence handled by the Central office has assumed very large proportions. Most of this, of course, is with our own locals and members, but there has been a large correspondence with other organizations and many inquiries have been received during the year from farmers

organizations, universities, etc., in all parts of the world, as to the work that the U.F.A. is carrying on. Judging by these inquiries, the work of the U.F.A. seems to be getting not only national but international recognition.

Big Volume of Literature

Considerable new literature, dealing with our organization, has been issued during the year, including the booklet on How to Organize and Carry on a Local of the U.F.A. This, and other literature, should be of value in forming new locals, and in getting the best result out of the local meetings. In response to demands from locals several means of advertising the U.F.A. have been provided, including U.F.A. penants, U.F.A. calendars, special buttons for life members and members of junior branches, cards on which the objects of the U.F.A. are printed, and we are now taking orders for U.F.A. monograms in the form of transfers which can be placed on the windshields of automobiles.

This year, 20,000 of the annual report were printed and circulated. This was double the number which had been issued in any previous year. Requests of locals for copies of the report for their own members or for distribution, and in canvassing new members, were so great that the supply was exhausted by the 1st of September. With our increased membership it will be necessary this year to print at least 30,000 copies of the annual report, which, containing the same number of pages as last year, will require four-and-a-half-tons of paper. When one considers that the printing of the annual report, the report of the secretaries' convention, and the program for this convention, will consume at least ten tons of paper, one gets some idea of the volume of material which is now handled through your Central office.

A very large volume of supplies for local unions, organization literature and political literature has been mailed during the year. The demand for organization literature from unorganized districts has been much larger than in any previous year.

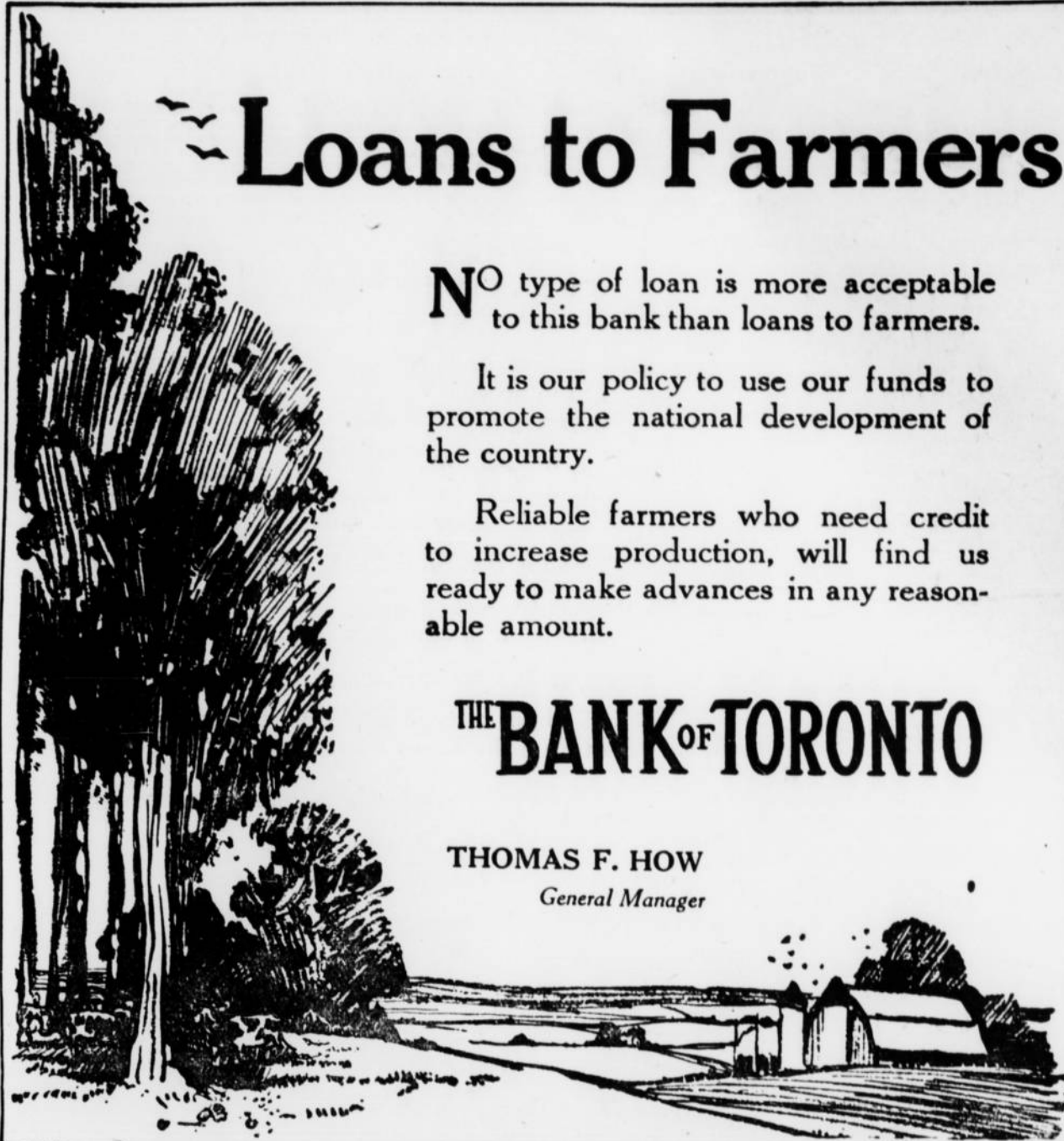
Secretaries' Conventions

Owing to the political conventions being held this year in June and July, it was impossible to hold the secretaries' conventions at the usual time and they were accordingly held in the first and second weeks in November. The conventions were very successful, and the Edmonton convention particularly, was valuable for the suggestions brought out as to how to tackle various local problems. The secretaries' meetings at both Edmonton and Calgary were desirous of having the conventions annually. If all of our locals were aware of the valuable suggestions to be obtained at these conventions there would be a much larger attendance. The question has been raised as to whether these conventions should not be held as early in the year as possible, owing to the fact that there are many changes of secretaries each year, and the information gained at the secretaries' convention may, therefore, be lost to the local. There are difficulties in connection with holding the convention earlier in the year on account of the rush of work preceding and following the annual convention in January. It is doubtful also, if secretaries who were delegates to the annual convention could find time to leave home twice within a few weeks.

Milk Shippers Organized

Considerable time of the Central secretary has been taken up during the year with the organization of milk shippers. Milk shippers' organizations in affiliation with the U.F.A. have been established in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Didsbury. A good deal of valuable work has been accomplished, and in Calgary and Lethbridge the producers have been able to practically set the price on their milk. It is the intention of your Central secretary to assist this work as far as possible and extend the organization to cream shippers as well as milk shippers. There seems to be a growing belief that it will soon be necessary for producers of milk and cream to organize to handle their own product in the same way as the farmers have organized to handle the grain business.

In conclusion, I beg to express my



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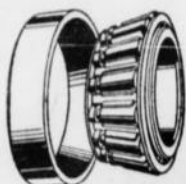
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appreciation of the privilege of having served the U.F.A. during another year, especially in a year which has seen such great strides forward in the organized farmers' movement not only of Alberta, but of the whole Dominion.

Yours faithfully,
H. HIGGINBOTHAM, secretary.

Wood's Presidential Address

Continued from Page 9

into the U.S. to supply the normal demand, the price of it, with all other grades, would have been regulated by the European market, and would now be selling on basis of export value. The present high price of those grades is caused by Canada not being allowed to supply that normal demand.

Rumors Concerning Wheat Marketing

There is a persistent rumor that a large quantity of the 1919 crop was sold by the government before the Wheat Board took charge of the selling. The government did not sell a bushel of the 1919 wheat except through the board. There is another rumor that the board sold export wheat at a lower price than that charged the millers. No information has been given out to justify this rumor. Three millers are on the board and you have heard no protest from them. There is at least one point in regard to Mr. Stewart's business ability on which you have very definite information. He has not messed things up by a lot of loose talk. I do not believe the farmers are going to let their curiosity interfere with their financial interest. There is another rumor that the millers had large stores of wheat on hand at the low price and are grinding it into flour at the higher price. There is no foundation for this statement. Millers are required to give a full statement of stocks on hand each week, and the price of wheat in store is regulated just the same as other wheat.

The value of the participation certificates is as yet an unknown quantity, but if the present high price hold it will be considerable. I have from the beginning advised farmers to hold these certificates as they should get the full value of their wheat. I understand that some of them have been unwise enough to sell at a very low price. I still advise farmers to hold their certificates and get the full price of their wheat.

The drought that has wrought such havoc in some parts of our province for the last two and in some cases three years has caused much suffering as well as financial loss. In times like these we should be alive to the call of sympathy and co-operative assistance of those who are in want and distress. I am not prepared to give a detailed statement of the existing conditions, but surely, each of us can find some way in which he can give some assistance.

It is to be hoped that this year will bring better results and it is also devoutly to be hoped that some means may be found whereby the blighting effects of recurring drought may be at least modified. To this end much interest is being manifested in the development of a very much extended scheme of irrigation. I am fully persuaded that all available water should be used in irrigating as much land as possible in a safe, practical way, and that this irrigation should be used on a small percentage of land spread over as large an area as is possible and practical. This is to some extent a local enterprise, but I think our organization should give it sympathy and assistance in whatever way is required and practical.

Action Based on Sanity and Sincerity

It has been over a year since the great war ended. But the predictions that the war would humble, broaden and purify humanity have not materialized. On the contrary, evidences are not wanting that four years of man's familiarity with "man's inhumanity to man," has made him less sympathetic, if not actually more inhuman. Certainly it has not made greed ashamed or intolerance timid. Confusion and uncertainty are everywhere. Revolution and reactionism are suddenly facing each other.

If we are not actually facing a crisis

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Get Bigger Pay Through a Knowledge of Gas Engineering.

You will find in this book everything you want to know about gas engines. It is written in every-day language that you can understand (technical terms are avoided).

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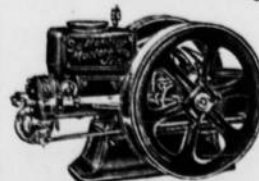
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we are certainly facing a situation sufficiently grave to stir every thinking man to the very depths.

If there was a time for action based on sanity and sincerity of purpose, that time is surely now. There was never a more urgent call for powerful force to stand as a steadying influence against the restless, surging social elements. Can the organized farmers answer that call? To do so we must act promptly and wisely. We will need all the strength we possess and that strength must be mobilized as rapidly as possible. This can only be done through systematic organization, and the work must be speeded up. This calls for the united efforts of all of us. Sincerity of purpose, loyalty to the organization and an unwavering belief that we will succeed are the necessary qualifications to good membership.

This is a democratic organization and the responsibility is on the members rather than on the leaders. Leaders you must have, but they must be wisely selected as servants and not as masters. Their value as leaders is measured en-

tirely by the service they can give. If you select a disloyal or unfaithful leader you do your organization more harm than an open enemy could do. Cast no vote for any leader, for any other purpose than to serve the best interest of the organization. As long as they are true to their trust give them your loyal support.

Finally, be steadfast, stand together as one man, the enemy will attack you from every quarter, with every weapon of savage warfare. Every conceivable appeal will be made to your prejudices and passions. Spurious charges of selfishness will be made against you, for the most diabolically selfish purposes. False appeals, in the name of holy things will be made to your loftiest sentiments. All these things will be done to lure you into ambush to encompass your destruction. Your only hope of standing against these things is in your organization. The people have never been able to stand against them because they have never been organized. Be true, loyal, be progressive, be just to all men; stand firm and be unafraid.

U.F.A. Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

The convention was called to order at 9.30 Tuesday morning by President H. W. Wood, with the auditorium and galleries of the First Baptist church crowded to their capacity by delegates and visitors. The pastor of the church, Rev. H. H. Bingham, lead the devotions which opened the proceedings, and the convention then joined in singing the rousing campaign song, Organize.

The mayor of Calgary, R. C. Marshall, welcomed the delegates in a brief address. Lieut.-Governor Brett and Premier Stewart were also on the program, but, owing to the late arrival of trains, they appeared later in the session.

H. Greenfield, of Westlock was elected permanent chairman of the convention and called upon President H. W. Wood for his annual address, which is given in full on page nine.

Mrs. Walter Parlyby, president of the U.F.W.A., followed with her address which will be found on page eight.

An interesting address was delivered by A. A. Elmore, president of the Washington and Idaho division of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational League of the United States, who brought greetings from the farmers of that organization and expressed a hope that there might be closer co-operation for their mutual advantage between the farmers of Canada and the States. After Mr. Elmore's address a telegram was ordered to be sent to the organization he represented reciprocating the good feeling expressed. A resolution was also passed inviting Mr. Elmore to attend the convention again next year.

Premier Stewart Addresses Convention

Premier Stewart expressed his pleasure in being at the U.F.A. convention once more. He understood that politics would be among the questions discussed and he was naturally very anxious to know what they were going to do. He had been in public life for a number of years and his one purpose had been to serve all the people of the province, but if they decided that he had held responsibility long enough he could go back to his farm at Killam and no doubt he would have a quieter time at least than he had had during the past few years (laughter). This was a free country and he fully recognized the right of all citizens to organize themselves politically if they considered it in their interest to do so. What might happen to himself personally was of no consequence, but he would suggest that they should not destroy the old order of things unless they were quite sure they had something better to put in its place. He knew that every political party attracted scamps. The farmers' party, if they formed one, would be no exception and he believed it would be better to weed out the slackers who did not perform rather than to have a wholesale slaughter of the whole system. Premier Stewart also appealed for unselfish consideration of social problems and issued a grave warning that all classes of the community should be prepared to cope with the period of depression which he an-

ticipated would come as soon as the depleted stocks of the necessities of life had been replenished.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Brett, also gave a brief address of welcome, wishing the convention success in its deliberation.

The report of the board of directors, which is given elsewhere in this issue, was read by the chairman and was unanimously adopted, this closing the morning session.

The afternoon session opened with the report of the secretary, H. Higginbotham, given on page 10, which was unanimously adopted, as also were the auditors' report and the report of the legislative committee.

Constitutional Amendments

Constitutional amendments were next taken up. Three proposals were placed before the meeting with regard to the basis of representation at the annual convention, which, at present, is one delegate to every ten members. Homewood local proposed to limit the delegates to one from each local having 50 members or less, with an additional delegate for each additional 50 members or major portion thereof. Hughenden local proposed that 25 should be the unit of representation, while Cayley proposed that there should be one delegate for every 20 members.

The argument that the convention had been too large for intelligent discussion was advanced by a delegate from Homewood, but a number of delegates, including John Flombeck, pointed out the great benefits which members derived from attendance at the convention and opposed any move which would reduce the number of delegates.

The chairman said he thought the matter could be settled by taking a vote as to whether or not the present basis of representation should be retained. On this being put it was decided in the affirmative by a very large majority.

A proposal from McCafferty local in form of raising the membership fee of the U.F.A. from \$2.00 a year to \$3.00 was defeated by a large majority. It was pointed out that the constitution set the fee at not less than \$2.00 so that it was open to any local to increase the fee if it so desired. Some of the delegates considered that the fee was far too low, considering the value of the work which the association performed, but it was urged on the other hand that in some districts where there have been crop failures an increase of the fee would mean a loss of membership.

The convention decided against any change of the constitution in this respect.

Another proposed amendment that was voted down was one from Harvest Vale local providing that no member of the executive or board of directors should hold office for a longer term than two years.

Vice-president Baker introduced an amendment to provide that the election of the executive at the annual convention be on the Hare system of proportional representation. Objection

SPRING plowing in damp ground presents no difficulties to the Bates Steel Mule.

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Bates Steel Mule
-The most efficient tractor in America-

MACDONALD'S
PRINCE OF WALES
CHEWING TOBACCO



The Tobacco with a heart

The load of wheat the Farmer MIGHT have HAD—but—the Gopher got one-ninth of it.



OVER fifty million dollars' worth of wheat destroyed by Gophers last year. This is the Grain Growers' loss caused by the "tent pins".

Are you going to stand this? Are you going to sit quietly by and let the Gophers raid your wheat fields all summer?

Use GOPHERCIDE yourself. Get the neighbors to use GOPHERCIDE. Urge the County Officials to take up the matter and help to kill off the gophers before the new wheat sprouts.

Gophercide

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was taken on the ground that many of the delegates did not understand the system of voting named. Mr. Baker said the system had been fully explained in recent issues of the Alberta Non-partisan and in the Grain Growers' Guide, and pamphlets were available at the Central office. It took an expert to count the votes, but the voting was a very simple matter, the voter merely having to mark his ballot with figures indicating his first, second, third, and fourth choice, or as many choices as he desired. The result was that the will of the convention and the selection of the executive would be much more clearly expressed than by the present system of voting.

The resolution was carried by a large majority.

Another amendment was adopted providing that resident farmers only should be permitted to organize new locals.

Resolutions Number 200

Over 200 resolutions were on the program and a start was made with their consideration at the afternoon session on Tuesday.

A resolution was passed adopting the song, Organize! Oh, Organize, which was sung at the opening of the convention as the official song of the convention.

On the motion of P. Baker, seconded by Geo. F. Root, a resolution was adopted calling attention to the fact that while railway companies are responsible for damage to livestock while being carried on trains, reduced fares were given to attendants upon the stock only on condition that the railway company was not liable for damages in case of death or injury of such attendants, even though it might occur through the fault or negligence of the company or its servants. The executive was instructed to use every effort to have this anomaly removed and railways made responsible for injury to attendants travelling with stock.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas, certain powers assumed by the federal government by wartime orders-in-council which expired December 31, 1919, are perpetuated by means of additions made to the Criminal code of Canada (section 97b) made by parliament in July 1919.

"And whereas, these powers in some respects violate the traditional rights of British freedom and liberty in thought and action and are directed towards the exercise of governmental supervision over the books and the printed matter which Canadian citizens may read.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the United Farmers of Alberta, urge the Dominion government to amend the law immediately so that the personal freedom and liberty of the citizens of Canada as existed prior to the war be restored in full measure."

G.W.V.A. Ask Support of United Farmers

At the evening session, representatives of the G.W.V.A., W. A. Irwin provincial president, and W. S. Wood, president of the Calgary branch, addressed the convention, appealing for support to the demands of the G.W.V.A. with regard to gratuities. They declared that returned soldiers had not been fairly dealt with in the matter of re-establishment and many of them through the sacrifice they had made in the war were unable to resume their proper place in civil life. The G.W.V.A. only asked that grants should be made for re-establishment purposes and that they should be given in accordance with the country's ability to pay and the need of the recipient. Australia had paid her private soldiers \$1.40 and \$1.50 a day and had recently granted a bonus of \$1,200. Canada had paid her private soldiers \$1.10 a day, and had given a maximum bonus to single men of \$420.

Chairman Greenfield, said the most cordial relations existed between the executives of the U.F.A. and the G.W.V.A. and he could assure the representatives of the veterans that they had the entire sympathy of the farmers organization in their efforts.

Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, brought before the convention a number of proposed amendments to the Farmers' Platform, which had been suggested by the Council of Agriculture, but which

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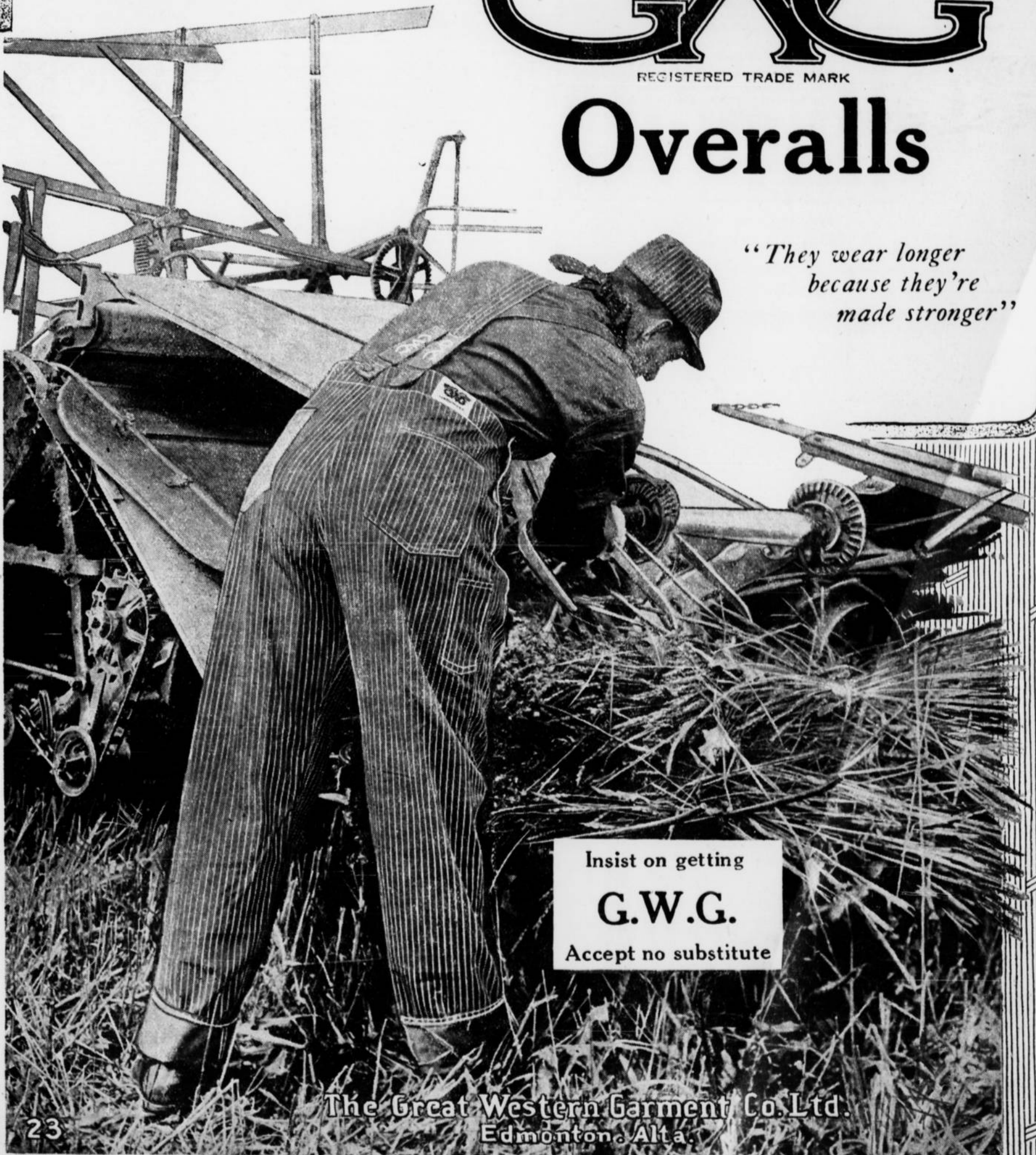
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required the approval of the provincial conventions before becoming part of the platform. The Farmers' Platform, Mr. Lambert pointed out, was not the product of any small body of men, but had been built up from the resolutions and demands of the farmers' organizations throughout the country. That platform had been attacked and misrepresented by newspapers and politicians from one end of Canada to the other, and today it was stronger and more firmly supported than ever before. It had been attacked chiefly on the ground that it was a demand for class legislation. This was untrue, as an examination of the platform would show, but it was impossible to deny that the national policy of this country for the last 40 years had been the worst form of class legislation. The Farmers' Platform was the conception of the agricultural class of the country of a real national policy that would be for the welfare of all the people of Canada. Mr. Lambert reviewed the trade situation in Canada resulting from war and after-war conditions, and said it was evident that in order to secure revenues sufficient to pay interest on Victory Loans, to pay pensions and to meet other calls upon the national revenue there must be an increase of imports and much larger sums must be raised by direct taxation.

Amendments to Farmers' Platform

Taking up the proposed amendments to the platform Mr. Lambert said the removal of the reciprocity agreement from the United States statute books made some verbal changes necessary. These were adopted without discussion and the proposed plank calling for the immediate passage of a Dominion Election Act based on the provincial franchise was also adopted. A delegate asked how this would affect foreign-born people who had become Canadian citizens, and who were disfranchised under the War-time Elections Act. Mr. Lambert said it was hoped by the Canadian Council of Agriculture that the people referred to, if they were British subjects, would be given the right to franchise (applause).

The proposed plank in favor of making personal naturalization necessary to Canadian citizenship was the subject of considerable discussion. Mr. Lambert said at present foreign women and children were automatically naturalized when their husbands or fathers took out citizens' papers, and the principle underlying the proposed amendment was that women should be placed on an equality with men and be required to become personally naturalized. The only objection he knew of to the proposal was that its adoption might reduce the number of farm women who would be qualified to vote. Exception might also be taken to the fact that a fee of \$5.00 was charged for personal naturalization.

Mrs. Root said this was the first time information had been given with regard to this proposed amendment to the platform, and she did not consider the convention knew sufficient about the matter to adopt it. Mr. Lambert had pointed out serious objections, and she was sure if foreign-born women were compelled to travel for 50 or 60 miles and pay a fee of \$5.00 in order to become citizens, a great many of them would not take the trouble. It was very important that as many as possible of the farm women of Canada should take part in public affairs. She moved that the motion be tabled and not dealt with at this convention. The chairman ruled the motion to table out of order, pointing out that the resolution was not yet properly before the convention.

The resolution having been moved and seconded by delegates Parker and Galloway, Miss M. P. McCallum was asked by the chairman to speak. Miss McCallum said that under the special by-elections act it was necessary for women who had become naturalized by virtue of their husbands citizenship, to travel to the district judge and satisfy him that they were eligible for personal naturalization before they could vote. That, however, only permitted them to vote at that particular election, whereas, if personal naturalization was adopted as proposed in the resolution, the same amount of trouble would enable the women to become British citizens. Under the present law



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a foreign-born woman who had been in the country only a year, but who was married to a British subject, becomes entitled to vote. A foreign-born man, however, had to reside five years in the country and be otherwise eligible for naturalization, and she did not see why women should not be required to have the same qualification as men before enjoying the rights of citizenship. At the same time Miss McCallum protested against women and children having to secure the rights of citizenship as the chattels of a man.

Other delegates spoke on both sides of the question supporting the contentions made by the lady speakers. Mrs. Root then proposed that the proposed amendment be tabled, which was carried by a considerable majority.

The resolution adopted by the United Farmers of Manitoba, demanding the immediate reconstruction or abolition of the Board of Commerce, as a menace to the welfare of the Canadian people, was unanimously adopted.

Labor Sends Greetings

A. Farmilo, of the Alberta Federation of Labor, brought greetings to the convention from his organization. He said that Labor and the farmers were alike in being frustrated in their efforts to bring about better conditions by entrenched interests which were in control of government. In the present form of government the aspirations of neither industrial workers, farmers nor legitimate business men were properly represented, and his idea of the real form of government was one in which every group and class in the community would be adequately represented. The Labor men were prepared to co-operate with the farmers in organizing to defeat special privilege, and he looked forward to the establishment in Canada of just economic conditions resulting from real democratic government.

The question of wheat marketing was raised on Tuesday afternoon by a resolution from Weiler local, as follows:—

"Whereas, exchange between Canada and the U.S.A. reached the abnormal rate of ten per cent., and,

"Whereas, Sir Thomas White and leading financiers claim that farmers must produce more and sell more to reduce this exchange, and,

"Whereas, between January 1 and November 1, 1919, \$36,000,000 worth of cattle were shipped from Canada to the U.S., and,

"Whereas, our wheat if shipped to the U.S. would have very materially lowered the rate of exchange, and also have netted the producers many millions more than have been paid by the Wheat Board;

"Therefore be it resolved, that President Wood, as the farmers' representative on the Wheat Board, be requested to present to the U.F.A. annual convention a lucid statement of how the Wheat Board has cared for the interest of the farmers, and why their wheat is not now being marketed in the U.S. where it would influence this adverse exchange."

D. W. Warner, supporting the resolution, referred to the fact that the president of the U.F.A. was a member of the Wheat Board, and said there was a feeling that the government had used the officials and organization of the U.F.A. to make the farmers take a lower price for their wheat than they would have secured if the Wheat Board had not been appointed. He asked Mr. Wood if there was cause for that feeling.

H. W. Wood said he knew of nothing that had happened to support the suggestion. The U.F.A. had nothing to do with the formation of the Wheat Board nor the defining of its powers. He was invited to become a member of the board and accepted the invitation. The U.F.A., therefore, was not responsible for the Wheat Board. His belief, however, was that the 1919 crop of the West would bring more under the system adopted by the Wheat Board than it would have done under an open market. Nine or ten European countries were buying wheat through one government agency, and that being the case he considered it was an advantage for the selling of the Canadian crop to be concentrated in one body. In an open market he believed that there would have been a much bigger spread between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer.

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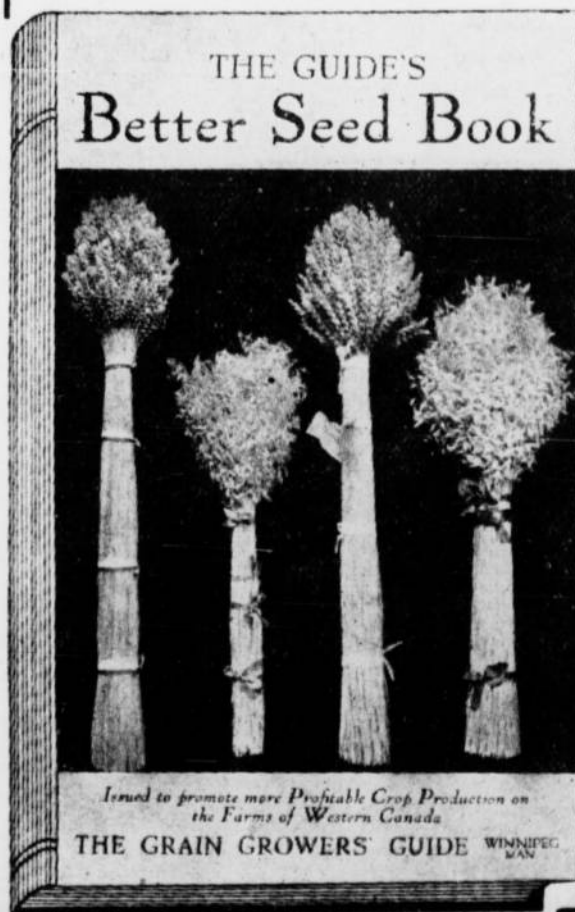
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The Wheat Market

With regard to the United States market, that was closed until December 15, 1919, by the United States government, and the Wheat Board had no power to ship wheat to the States until the embargo was lifted. It was true that hard wheat was fetching high prices on the Minneapolis market, but that was confined to northern grades which were required for mixing, and of which there was only a limited supply in the States.

If the southern market had been open and large quantities of Canadian wheat had gone there he did not believe the price would have stayed up. Some delegates dissented from Mr. Wood's statement on this point, but he said everyone who knew anything about it was of the same opinion as himself. The time came, however, when it was imperative that the United States millers should get Canadian wheat, and the embargo was lifted. United States buyers hoped for such a rush of Canadian wheat to the Minneapolis market that the market would be broken, but, fortunately, the whole of the Canadian crop was in the hands of one authority, and that result was avoided.

Mr. Wood warmly defended James Stewart, the chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, and said that his policy of keeping secret the price obtained for the wheat already marketed and the amount still to be sold was necessary in order to get the best price for the farmers. "If you had a man playing a poker game for you," he said, "and you were putting up the money, would you want him to lay his cards face up on the table?" No. But that is what people want him to do when they ask for full information about the sale of the present crop, and I can tell you, gentlemen, there is some game being played, believe me."

"It was said," Mr. Wood continued, "the Wheat Board had sold a lot of wheat at \$1.75 a bushel. That, however, was not true. The wheat referred to was some of the 1918 crop left in the hands of the government which the Allied Wheat Commission refused to take. Mr. Stewart sold that for the government, but he did not sell it at \$1.75 because the government had to get \$2.24 to clear itself, and the government did not lose any money on it."

After Mr. Wood's statement the discussion was adjourned until the following day.

The discussion was resumed on Wednesday morning, when the question of the provision of seed wheat for drought-stricken districts was brought up. Mr. Wood said the Wheat Board had nothing to do with this except that it would sell wheat to any municipalities which came to them to buy. Any farmer could also sell seed wheat to another farmer, and they could make their own agreement as to the price without giving participation certificates.

James Bower asked if Mr. Wood was perfectly satisfied with the way in which the Wheat Board had handled the sale of the crop. He said if Mr. Wood was satisfied the convention should be satisfied also. Mr. Wood said it would be difficult to be perfectly satisfied with anything. The Wheat Board had balled two or three things up pretty badly, but they were only minor matters. In the main he was satisfied with what the Wheat Board had done.

After the discussion it was decided to table the resolution, and a vote of thanks was passed to President Wood for his explanation and to Mr. Warner for initiating the discussion.

A number of other resolutions relating to the price of wheat and the operations of the Wheat Board were also tabled without further discussion.

The convention unanimously endorsed the resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Manitoba in favor of the continuation of national marketing of wheat so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain governmental control of their imports and distributions.

Grain Dockage

A lively interest was shown in the question of dockage raised by the following resolution from Hathersage local:—

"Whereas, we believe that dockage on grain sold by farmers to the various elevator companies is altogether excessive and unwarranted, and,

"Whereas, we consider the farmer is entitled to be paid for every pound of grain so sold;

"Now it is hereby resolved, that some action is necessary to prevent such excessive dockage and to enforce the rights of farmers in this respect."

A number of delegates having spoken of the excessive dockage that was taken by elevator operators, C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G. Limited, was asked to explain the system of dockage and the cleaning of grain. He said that every elevator operator was required to keep government standard sieves and scales for fixing dockage, and under the grain act any farmer who was not satisfied with the amount of dockage claimed by the operators could have his grain tested by those sieves and scales. The U.G.G. had attempted to establish a system of cleaning in country elevators, but had failed owing to the fact that efficient machinery could not be obtained except by using gang cleaners, which would take about half the space of a country elevator. It must be remembered that when grain was cleaned at the terminals, if there was more than three per cent. of dockage, the owner of the wheat was paid for the screenings at the current market price, formerly the percentage was five per cent., but the Canadian Council of Agriculture in August, 1918, obtained an amendment to the regulations reducing it to three per cent.

Two delegates suggested that the remedy for the dockage question lay in farmers keeping their land free from weeds.

The resolution was carried.

Grading

Other resolutions on grain marketing adopted by the convention were:—

"Whereas, the present system of grading wheat is unfair to the farmers;

"Be it resolved by the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, that there be a law enacted whereby all wheat that will make first grade flour be graded No. 1, all wheat that makes second grade flour be graded No. 2, and all wheat unfit for flour be graded feed."

"Whereas, the grading standards and moisture tests for Canadian grain are considerably higher than those in use in the United States, and,

"Whereas, this is evidently unjust to Canadian farmers;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this annual convention of the U.F.A. goes on record as being in favor of revising the grading and moisture tests applicable to Canadian grain to conform with the U.S. standards."

Waskatemow local introduced a resolution as follows:—

"Whereas, the operators of certain elevators on the Oliver-St. Paul De Metis branch of the C.N.R. have informed farmers that their head offices have instructed them to pay no higher price for any oats than the price of grade three, regardless of whether such grain is of a higher grade, and,

"Whereas, such conduct on the part of the line elevator companies results in many farmers being robbed of the price which their grain is justly worth, and also means that the elevator companies are profiteering at the expense of the farmer and also the consumer;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Canada Grain Act be amended, making it an offence for any elevator company to instruct their operators to give any grain a lower grade than it is justly entitled to, or to pay a lower price for any grain than the full price of the correct grade of any grain, and that it be likewise an offence for any elevator operator to do this whether or not his head office instructs him to do so."

Chairman Greenfield suggested that the matter be referred to the executive, and if the facts were as stated, action could be taken. Several delegates rose to say they could substantiate the facts, not only on the line referred to but in other parts of the province.

Opposition was offered to the resolution on the ground that it would work a hardship on farmers in cases where an elevator had room only for the low grades. Farmers who had hauled their grain long distances were often glad to accept a lower grade rather than take it home again. On the other hand it was stated that elevator operators often deceived farmers and induced them to accept payment for a lower grade by falsely representing that they had no

room for the proper grades. After thorough discussion the wording of the resolution was slightly changed and it was adopted with the addition of an instruction to the executive to investigate the charges made, and if necessary to take proceedings.

A proposed resolution asking for the amendment of the grain act so that elevator scales must be certified correct by the Dominion inspector of weights and measures before being used, was defeated, it being pointed out that in some cases this would cause elevators to be out of commission for considerable periods.

Land for Soldiers

When the convention opened on Wednesday morning, J. T. Richardson, of Fairacres local, a returned soldier delegate, asked the support of the convention to a resolution protesting against the proposal to transfer to the Soldier Settlement Board, crown lands formerly held under lease or under option by the Hudson's Bay Company. If the intention of the government was carried out these lands would be sold to returned soldiers, but he maintained that as they were crown lands they should be made available to returned men as free grants.

C. H. Harris, of Medicine Hat, supported the resolution and protested strongly against the system of selling land and making loans to returned soldiers, which, he said, was placing the men in bondage for 24 years. He maintained that the government had not treated the returned soldiers fairly, and he hoped the convention would support the veterans in their demand for fair play.

Rice Shepherd and others supported the resolution which was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

Election of District Director

Lorne Proudfoot introduced a proposed amendment to the constitution which would permit any constituency district convention which so desired to elect its representative on the Central board at the district convention, instead of leaving it to the annual U.F.A. convention. Mr. Proudfoot said the Medicine Hat district convention wished for this privilege, believing it would be more convenient, and also would tend to promote harmony between the U.F.A. and the political organization. S. S. Dunham seconded.

A. T. Wood, of Battle River district, opposed, saying the district conventions were largely concerned with political action and in his district not half the locals were represented at the district convention. He considered the U.F.A. convention, at which all locals were represented, the proper place to elect district directors.

On a vote the proposed amendment was lost by a large majority.

Noon, on Wednesday, was the time based for nominations for president of the U.F.A. for 1920.

On the chairman asking for nominations shouts of Wood, Wood, rose in all parts of the meeting, with considerable cheering. When order was restored, A. Muir pointed out that resolutions were on the order paper proposing that before election of officers candidates should be required to state their views on political action. He asked that those resolutions be dealt with before the election took place.

The chairman ruled that nominations for president were the next order of business and must come before any other resolutions were taken up.

President Wood suggested that if the convention so desired it would be in order to consider the resolutions referred to by Mr. Muir.

As the time for adjournment was past and the photographer was waiting to take a large group of the convention, the chairman suggested the nominations be postponed till the afternoon session, and it was agreed to take the nomination at 3 o'clock.

Resolution on Political Action

On resuming after the noon adjournment the convention took up the consideration of two proposed resolutions bearing upon organization for political action. One was from Stonelaw local, Monitor, as follows:—

"Whereas, we the members of the Stonelaw local, No. 605, Monitor, consider it expedient that the delegates to the annual convention should know where the candidates for office stand on the political action of the U.F.A.;

"Therefore it is resolved, that we request that resolution No. 31 from the

Creighton local, No. 191, and other resolutions of like importance, be brought before the convention for discussion before the election of officers for the ensuing year."

The other resolution was from Creighton local:—

"Whereas, the U.F.A. has two executives, the older for educational and social, the new for political purposes, and,

"Whereas, all education for social improvement can only be accomplished by legislation which is political, the aims of both executives must be the same, and,

"Whereas, if the U.F.A. is to remain democratic an executive can only be elected and a constitution drawn up at convention of the delegates of the locals, and,

"Whereas, the last U.F.A. convention left to the locals in each constituency to decide for or against political action, and,

"Whereas, the locals in each constituency decided to take political action;

"Therefore be it resolved, that as the U.F.A. all over the province has decided for political action, one provincial executive only is necessary."

These two resolutions were considered by the convention jointly. Before the discussion had continued many minutes the following resolution was also taken into joint consideration with the two foregoing ones, on motion of P. E. Baker, of Nemiskam, in Medicine Hat constituency:—

"Whereas, the U.F.A. was created and organized for educational, social and economic purposes, and, we believe, has become a great influence along these lines in the development of our provinces, and,

"Whereas, we believe it is essential that the full strength and efficiency of our organization be preserved and that the executive and board should have perfect freedom in working out all purposes for which our organization was created;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the powers and duties of the executive and the board of the U.F.A. continue as in the past, recognizing no other authority than this convention in all educational, social, economic and other propaganda work of whatsoever character, and, further, that they advise and assist all federal district boards in whatever way may be necessary in carrying out all the legitimate work of the said districts."

It was agreed to limit speeches to two minutes each, and a number of delegates had the floor for that time without being able to contribute much to the discussion.

President Wood Explains Organization

President Wood was made exempt from the time limit and gave a full statement of his position. He reminded the convention that a year ago they decided to go into political action as the U.F.A. It was to be a U.F.A. movement, and it was to be absolutely democratic, which meant that it had to begin with the people. The organization, therefore, had to begin with the U.F.A. locals organizing themselves so that they could work together in each federal constituency. There was nothing in the resolution of a year ago which contemplated the U.F.A. giving up any part of the work it had been doing, but the additional work which was created by the districts undertaking political action was to be carried out by the districts themselves. It was distinctly stated in the resolution that the districts were to be responsible for taking political action and for the nominating, financing and election of candidates, and even for the adoption of a platform. He, as president of the U.F.A., had nothing to do with the district organizations, and it was distinctly understood that he and the Central office should not have anything to do with them except that they stood ready to give help when they were asked.

Thus each district organization was complete in itself. The resolution, however, went further and suggested that there would be nothing to hinder the district organizations from coming together for whatever purposes they might think fit. They did come together and he was not sure but that that was where the trouble started. They formed a Central political committee, and the question now was whether when they built that machine they were building the machine



Food Up 85%

So statistics show at this writing, compared with pre-war cost. That's the average on common foods.

On this account, about 9 in 10 are underfed. So states a Chicago Board of Health authority.

That is, most men don't get what men must have—3,000 calories of nutriment per day. So the facts here stated are of paramount importance.

One Cent Per Dish

Buys the Supreme Food—Quaker Oats



One Cent
buys a big dish of Quaker Oats.



One Cent
buys but a bite of meat or a bit of fish.



One Cent
buys ½ an egg, or a small potato.



One Cent
buys a slice of bacon, or a single muffin.

Quaker Oats is prepared from the greatest food that grows.

It is almost a complete food—nearly the ideal food. In energy units it yields 1,810 calories per pound, while round steak yields 890.

Yet Quaker Oats costs one cent per big dish. A whole dish costs you no more than a bite of meat.

Saves You 88%

Foods are compared by calories, the energy measure of food value. A man must have a least 3,000 calories per day, a boy at least 2,000.

At this writing, some necessary foods cost as follows on this basis:

Cost per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	5½c
Average Meats	45c
Eggs about	70c
Average Fish	50c
Vegetables	11c to 75c

So Quaker Oats per 1,000 calories, costs you 88 per cent. less than meats, eggs and fish on the average.

Let Quaker Oats cut down your breakfast cost. Serve the costlier foods at dinner.

Quaker Oats

With That Matchless Flavor

When you buy Oats get Quaker Oats for their exquisite flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel. Don't miss this extra flavor when it costs no extra price.

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3296

Finance and Foreign Exchange

As discussed by Sir John Aird, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at the Recent Annual Meeting of the Bank.

Contrary to the view expressed last year, that it was unlikely that we should again show such large figures for some years to come, the unexpected has happened, and we have made a new record in both profits and total assets. Undoubtedly the continued high level of prices for commodities of all kinds has left its mark upon the balance sheets of financial institutions, and while this condition continues it will be reflected in the figures of our own annual statement.

Increased Earnings

The net profits have amounted to \$3,074,000, after a most careful provision for all the doubtful items among the Bank's assets. These earnings exceed those of last year by \$224,000, a satisfactory increase of 7.9 per cent., but which compares with an increase of 8.9 per cent. in assets. The figures show that the forces which have been steadily reducing the rate of earnings on the services performed by Canadian banks for the public, to which I referred last year, are still actively at work, and it is fervently to be hoped that the keen spirit of competition, so strenuously active in many directions, will not blind Canadian bankers to this tendency of the times. When it is considered that the three million odd dollars that we show as our net profits represent the combined earnings of over 500 offices, and the result of the efforts of a staff of over 4,000 employees, it will be more clearly recognized how meagre is the showing in comparison with the vast amount of hard labor and heavy responsibility involved.

The Pension Fund

We have paid during the year four quarterly dividends of three per cent., or 12 per cent. in all, and now that the war is over and we find it necessary to take up our building program again, we have resumed our former practice and have written the sum of \$250,000 off Bank Premises Account. This is perhaps more necessary now than ever, owing to the extremely high cost of all building operations, which has naturally caused us to limit our program to only the most necessary work. The release of large numbers of our men from military service, and their return into the service of the Bank, has rendered a large increase necessary in the Bank's contribution to the Pension Fund.

There has been a decrease in our note circulation for the first time since the commencement of the war. The decrease is only \$1,536,000, but if it is one of the first signs of a check to the inflation of prices, it is not unwelcome. The increase in deposits of \$40,446,000 is the striking item of our statement, and it has taken place almost entirely in the more stable item of deposits bearing interest. The decreases in balances due to foreign banks and in bills payable are almost offset by the increase in acceptances under letters of credit, and none of these changes possess any special significance, save only that the increase in the use of letters of credit indicates a revival of foreign trade as a result of the ending of the war.

Increased Cash Assets

On the assets side of the statement we show an increase of \$1,390,000 in cash on hand. The change is more than accounted for by the increase in Dominion notes held, there having been a slight decrease in our holdings of coin. Dominion notes in the Central Gold Reserves are \$1,000,000 lower, corresponding to the decrease in our note circulation. There is a decrease of about \$1,400,000 in the item of cheques on other banks, which may indicate a slight lessening in the activity of general business, but an increase in bank balances, which leaves the combined total of notes and cheques and bank balances \$1,133,000 greater than the figures of last year. There has been an increase in our call and short loans in Canada and a decrease in those elsewhere, the combined effect of all these changes in assets being that our quick or easily realizable assets have increased by \$16,892,000, and stand at 49.11 per cent. of our liabilities to the public. Our holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities have increased \$10,700,000 during the year, largely represented by our share of advances to the Dominion Government which are being repaid out of the proceeds of the last Victory Loan. Current commercial loans, that is, those current loans not classified as "call and short loans," both in Canada and elsewhere, show considerable increases, amounting to \$20,837,000 in all, which may be considered as another welcome indication of reviving commercial activity. We have disposed of the Eastern Townships Bank Building in Montreal during the year, and this accounts for the reduction in Real Estate other than Bank Premises. The increase in Bank Premises Account is due principally to the acquirement of sites for a number of our newer branches, in pursuance of our general policy in this respect. The total of

our assets has grown during the year by \$39,333,000, or 8.9 per cent., which under the circumstances we consider satisfactory.

The Bank's Taxes

Some years ago, the year after the outbreak of the war, we took occasion to refer to the subject of taxes paid by the Bank and advised you that the total was about \$650,000. It will no doubt be of interest to you to know that the sum taken out of the profits of the Bank during the past year, and applied to the payment of taxes, was nearly double that amount, or over \$1,200,000. We have thought it well to speak thus frankly because the opinion seems to be more or less widely held that banks do not bear their fair share of the burdens of general taxation.

Out of the total of 1,704 officers of this Bank who volunteered for the defence of the Empire, either in the army or navy, we have reinstated during the course of the year 996, and have still to hear from 253 of them. We have been glad to welcome these officers back to our service, and will do all in our power to assist them to become re-established in civil life. It is our hope that in the course of a reasonably short time they will find themselves at no disadvantage as a result of the loss in banking experience which naturally resulted from their absence. The opening of new branches and the expansion of our business have made it possible to take on the staff again all those who apply for reinstatement.

Employer and Employee

An unlooked-for consequence of the war has been the unsettlement of the relations between employer and employee in every walk of life. One of the primary causes of this has been the extraordinary increase in the cost of living, but anyone who is forced to grapple with the problems before the employer knows that this can be the cause of only a small part of his difficulties. The deeper and more complex part of them, no doubt, had their origin in that phase of the war, when it took on the aspect of a life and death struggle between the opposing forces. For a time everything had to be subordinated to the turning out of men, munitions and material for use in the war. The Government became, practically, almost the sole employer, the erstwhile employer acting as its manager or agent to secure the necessary production. Under these conditions the usual balance-weights and counterpoises of business enterprise were lacking. To secure the necessary production was the only thing that mattered; the cost of doing so was a secondary consideration, and any demands made by employees were granted almost before they were asked. Thus new conditions arose, some showing marked improvement over those existing before the war, but others such as are foredoomed to failure if put into practice under the usual conditions of peace. It is, perhaps, too much to ask of either employees or employers that they should at once grasp with a clear mental vision all the far-reaching consequences of these changes. Suffice it to say that the adjustments necessary now that business conditions have become more normal are many and difficult, and involve to the utmost a spirit of fairness and a willingness to compromise opposing points of view on both sides. Speaking for our own staff, both permanent and temporary, they have rendered us loyal service in difficult days, and we have sought to give generous and sympathetic consideration to the difficulties which have been particularly their lot, as salaried men and women during an extraordinary rise in the cost of living.

The 1919 Victory Loan

In November last the Canadian Government issued its sixth War Loan, the money being required for purposes connected with the transition from war to peace. The Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, again asked for a minimum of \$300,000,000, and the total subscriptions received were \$676,242,790, almost as much as subscribed to the previous loan. The Minister of Finance, and the country itself, are to be congratulated most heartily upon this new demonstration of the financial strength of Canada. There was a large reduction in the number of subscribers, the total number being 789,532, as compared with 1,140,057 in the case of the 1918 loan, so that the average amount subscribed was considerably larger, being \$857, as against \$610. It is interesting to note, as showing the popularity of the Victory Loans among small subscribers, that in the case of the 1917 loan \$100,300,000, and in the case of the 1918 loan \$104,500,000, was issued in \$50 and \$100 bonds. The corresponding figures for the 1919 loan are not yet available, and owing to the reduction in the number of subscribers the

total will probably not be so great, but it is evident that about \$300,000,000 of the last three loans has been obtained in this way.

Depreciated Exchange

The condition of the foreign exchanges is one of the problems with which we have had to deal during the past year, and it is one in which the people of Canada are deeply concerned, as it has a very direct effect upon their economic life. Canada is not alone in suffering from the effects of a depreciated exchange, in fact, it is a condition now familiar to almost every country in the world. The artificial expedients which have been resorted to in order to correct the situation, such as the shipping of gold, the sale of securities and an attempt at fixing exchange rates, are inadequate and may even prove dangerous. The rehabilitation of our dollar can only be accomplished by saving, economy and greater production. It has perhaps become fairly generally known among those who take an interest in the matter that our imports from the United States greatly exceed our exports to that country, and that in the case of Great Britain the reverse is true, our exports greatly exceeding our imports. Therefore, in the case of our trade with the United States there is a scarcity of bills receivable which we can set off against our bills payable to that country; while in the case of our trade with Great Britain the reverse is true, and the bills receivable exceed the bills payable to such an extent that she has been forced to obtain credit from us for many of her purchases of food-stuffs produced in Canada.

Foreign Credits

There is much more, however, in the situation than this. We have been selling on credit to France, Belgium, Greece, Roumania, and to some extent to Great Britain, manufactured goods, the raw materials of which are largely imported from the United States, and we are called upon to pay for these raw materials in cash. In addition to this, the interest payments on our debt abroad have increased, as well as the heavy shipping charges which have to be paid on water-borne goods. In paying for the raw materials referred to we are forced to use up a large part of those funds ordinarily available to defray the cost of our normal imports from the United States. The scarcity of United States funds has thus been accentuated by the increased demand, while the source from which we have been wont in the past to make up any deficiencies, that is, the balance due to us by merchants and others in Great Britain, is not now available for this purpose for two reasons: first, that Great Britain is not settling in cash as in the past; second, that such part of this indebtedness as might be made available for the purpose is not now acceptable to the United States as payment, because that country has already a surplus of British debts which she is anxious to realize. If to these factors in the problem be added the effect of increased purchases of luxuries imported from the United States in the present era of free and easy spending, an idea will be obtained of at least some of the main reasons for the present situation.

British Imports

It should not be forgotten in any discussion of the position of the foreign exchanges as affecting Canada, that so far as imports to this country are concerned the position of the British and Continental exchanges is just as favorable as United States exchange is unfavorable. The difficulty in this case is one of supply. Judging by recent accounts, however, Great Britain is bending all her energies, in spite of labor troubles and other adverse circumstances, to resuming her place as an exporting nation, and now that the difficulty of securing vessel space is decreasing, we shall hope to see a decided increase, in the near future, in imports from the mother country of those goods of which we stand in need, and which cannot be produced at home.

Buy in Canada

On the other hand in our relations with the United States we should aim to increase our imports, especially of those articles which are merely luxuries, or which can be produced equally well at home. The position of exchange at this moment is a lesson that our dollars can be more advantageously expended for a home-made article than for one manufactured in the United States, and it is to be hoped that this practical lesson will not be lost upon our people. Its influence should be strengthened by merchants and importers discontinuing to import for consumption in Canada such unnecessary articles as we have referred to.

To sum up, then, there is no royal road to the rectification of the foreign exchanges. Hard work and self denial, such as will increase our income as a nation, and decrease our expenditure, are the only sovereign remedies for the disease. Harder work and greater diligence are needed to increase production, and self denial implies the cessation of purchases of imported articles which are only luxuries or can be produced at home. We doubt, however, whether ought save stern necessity can enforce these conditions upon our people.

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that would do the work required in the most efficient way. Now they had two Central executives and two Central offices. When a Central office cost \$600 or \$700 a month to run, there had to be some necessity for its existence if the people were going to be satisfied to continue to support it. When the by-election was held in the Cochrane riding he was invited to go there and he accepted the invitation and delivered a number of addresses. He did not want to go there particularly, but he was invited and he went. There were a number of things happened at Cochrane (laughter), since then there have been several meetings and an attempt had been made to find out what was wrong. He believed the trouble was that they had two executives and two Central offices. The executive of the political organization had undertaken to tell him what he should talk about, and more particularly what he should not talk about. They told him he could not talk about the great principle of group government and group organization, but if he did not talk about that he could not talk about the U.F.A. because when they took that away there was nothing left, and they were back to the old party system which the people had been serving for hundreds of years, and which had never served the people.

"This convention," said Mr. Wood, in conclusion, "is the supreme authority of the U.F.A. It was we who decided to take political action. It is our movement. In this amendment we are not saying that this political executive shall go out of existence, but we are defining the duties of our servants the board and executive of the U.F.A., and saying that they shall not be interfered with by any other body."

McPherson Defends Political Organization

O. L. McPherson, president of the political association was given unlimited time. He said he had no desire to defend himself personally, but only to defend the interests of the U.F.A. and the U.F.A. Political Association. He gathered from Mr. Wood's remarks that the president thought, and there seemed to be an impression throughout the province, that the political association had in some way tried to infringe upon the rights and duties of the U.F.A. That he absolutely denied, and he challenged anyone in that convention to point to one single instance of it. Certainly, it could not be their intention if they wished to carry out the purpose of this organization to try and create a situation from which no good could come. They were working as a U.F.A. organization and it was to their interest to promote harmony. The trouble that had arisen had been discussed at a number of joint meetings, and, in his opinion, the cause of the trouble was simply that throughout the province in some way or another there had been carried out a misrepresentation of the true facts. That was most regrettable because they all wanted to build up the organization not to tear it down. The political executive had been accused by Mr. Wood of undertaking to tell the officials of the U.F.A. what they should say and should not say. If anyone could produce a record of any transaction or public utterance to that effect he would be glad to see it. They had done nothing of the kind. They had issued no propaganda except what was provided by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and that carried on by the Western Independent for which the political executive was to some extent responsible.

The political executive, however, had taken issue with Mr. Wood on the question of group government, which was the point around which most of the controversy centred. Mr. Wood went to the Cochrane riding and preached that doctrine.

If Mr. Wood's advocated it only as his personal view he had no objection to make, but it was commonly reported that Mr. Wood had put forth class or group organization as the view of the U.F.A.

Mr. Wood knew, and perhaps many of those present knew, whether or not that charge was true. He maintained that neither Mr. Wood nor anyone else had any right to put forth as the views of the U.F.A. anything that had not been approved by the convention.

Continued on Page 47

U.F.A. Directors' Report

Show Splendid Progress—Increased Membership—Important Matters Dealt With

IN submitting this report the executive and directors of the United Farmers of Alberta feel the organization is to be congratulated upon the splendid strides made during the past year, in which our organization has increased its membership by over 10,000, and our Women's Section has more than doubled.

Fourteen meetings of the executive were held during the year, occupying 21 days, and four meetings of the board of directors, occupying seven days; as compared with 11 meetings of the executive, occupying 13 days, and five meetings of the board, occupying ten days in 1918; and five meetings of the executive occupying eight days, and four meetings of the board occupying eight days in 1917.

Four meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture have been attended by your executive since the last annual convention. Your organization was also represented at the National Educational Conference in Winnipeg, in October.

While many problems have confronted the organization during the past year, it has, on the whole, been a more gratifying year than the last few years. The return of peace has removed some of the unsettling causes which handicapped the work of our organization in the last year or two of the war. At the same time, re-adjustment to peace conditions presents its own difficulties. Some of these readjustments bear heavily on the farmer, who, while being accused of having much to do with the present high cost of living, is really the worst victim of the factors which go to make the present high cost of living. The policy of the manufacturers and politicians has been to point to the farmer as a profiteer to distract attention from themselves. The report of the cost of living committee of the House of Commons, which placed special emphasis on the price of wheat and ignored the exorbitant profits made by various manufacturing concerns, and the action of the high cost of living commission in fixing the price of pork whereby the packers immediately moved the reduction back on to the primary producer, retaining the same margin of profit themselves, were glaring instances of the failure of the government to recognize the difficult position of the primary producer on the land.

Wheat Board

A great many problems have been handled by your elected officers during the year. Your president was appointed by the government to a position on the Canadian Wheat Board, and we believe has done invaluable work for the farmers of Canada, and apart from his work on the Wheat Board and as president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the president has been able to give his whole time to the service of the U.F.A. during the past year. This involved the refusal of numerous calls from outside organizations for the services of your president. The president, however, felt that he was the servant of your organization and must at all times give it first call upon his energies.

Express Rates

Early in the year your board was faced with a proposal on the part of the express companies to very greatly increase their rates, which would involve 1) unfair discrimination against the West; 2) greatly increased express rates on milk and cream; 3) a heavy increase of the rate on the shipment of fresh fruit from B.C. to the prairies. Your organization was represented before the sitting of the board of railway commissioners in Calgary and Edmonton, when the express companies' application was heard, and this was followed up with a carefully-prepared memorandum submitted to the board at Ottawa, and we are glad to state that the increase in rates proposed by the express companies was refused.

Grading of Grain

Your board has had under consideration grading of grain by Dominion government inspectors at Calgary, which has been a source of complaint to Al-

berta grain producers for some time past. It is a fact that in the grading at Calgary the tendency appears to be, wherever there is a doubt, to give the farmer the lower grade, with the result that the millers get the benefit. It has been clearly demonstrated by sending samples to both Calgary and Winnipeg that the grading at Calgary is unfair to the farmer, the Winnipeg grading on doubtful grades almost invariably being a grade higher than Calgary. Representations to the minister of trade and commerce have been ineffective. Your board, however, intends to pursue this matter as soon as the handling of wheat is again resumed through the normal channels.

Car Shortage

Since the early arrival of winter there has been a serious car shortage, affecting the movement of grain, livestock and fodder, which has involved serious inconvenience and very heavy losses to producers. Your board made representations to the various governments and railways on the matter at the beginning of November and since then the railways appear to have done their best to cope with the situation, which was largely aggravated by the fact that much of the rolling stock of the Canadian railways was being detained in the United States. The free shipment of feed to the drought area and the shipment out of the drought area of cattle to feeding points, as well as the shortage of feed, and the early arrival of winter which caused the farmers to throw an unprecedented amount of stock on to the market within a short period, created an abnormal demand on the railways.

Livestock Contract

Various matters affecting livestock have been taken up. Early in the year your board made the proposal that one date should be set for the dipping of cattle throughout the whole province in order to avoid re-infection from many animals. Representations have been made to Ottawa in regard to range regulations, and the U.F.A. has co-operated with other organizations seeking the amendment of the range regulations which imposed serious injustices and loss on cattle owners. We are glad to note that the government has now undertaken, after two dippings in June next, to abolish the blanket range area entirely.

Vice-president Baker represented your organization before the Board of Railway Commissioners in Calgary, at which proposed revisions of the livestock contract between the railways and stockmen were discussed and representations were also forwarded to the board at Ottawa affecting the comfort of livestock and attendants in transit and losses occurring in transit.

A curious anomaly of the present livestock contract is that while the railways accept responsibility to pay damages for livestock killed or injured in transit they are excused all responsibility in case of injury or death of the human attendants who are obliged to accompany each shipment of stock travelling more than 100 miles.

Municipal Hail Insurance

At the municipal election held in February last the Municipal Hail Insurance Act was approved of by the electors of 67 municipal districts. On March 11 the hail insurance district was established by order of the minister of municipal affairs under the provisions of the act. The first general meeting was held in Calgary, on March 20, when a board of directors was elected, offices opened in the city of Calgary, and preparations made for carrying on the business. In spite of the bad crop conditions in many parts of the province a good year's business was done, and, on the whole, very satisfactory results obtained. The total assessable acreage of the hail insurance district (partly estimated) is 11,662,092. Of this total acreage nearly 19 per cent. was insured under the municipal plan, or about 2,000,000 acres, the percentage varying from one-half to one per cent. in Livingstone, No. 70, to 40 per cent. in Grass-

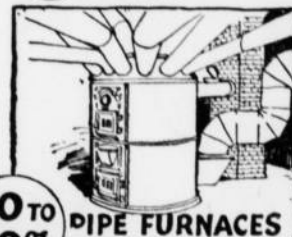
Continued on Page 45



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

The Consumers' Association

A NUMBER of letters have been received at the Guide office enquiring as to the reliability of the Consumers' Association, which has its headquarters at Windsor, Ontario. This association is a mail order house, dealing chiefly in groceries, and its catalogue offers some lines of goods at bargain prices. Some lines, in fact, are such bargains that some prospective customers are sceptical as to the bona fides of the association. Hence the letters of enquiry to The Guide.

Seeking information, a representative of the Guide was able to get in touch with a returned soldier living in Winnipeg who became an agent for the association. To be a customer, one must be a member, and pay a fee of \$2.00 a year.

Agents Collect Fees

To secure members, the manager of the association, Mr. Martin, appoints agents, who are allowed to keep the \$2.00 fees which they collect. The agent, however, must purchase from Mr. Martin an outfit consisting of literature, application forms, membership certificates, etc., these outfits costing from \$20.00 to \$100 according to the number or the sets of forms. For \$100 an agent receives 500 sets, so that if he secured 500 members he would make \$900, less his expenses. There are also general agents, who have the power to appoint other agents.

The agent referred to informed The Guide that he took up the work thinking he had exclusive territory, but he afterwards found that there were so many men engaged in the same work in Winnipeg that after some months' work he was out of pocket and had spent his time for nothing.

Delay in Shipment

So far as the members are concerned, this agent stated that the only complaint he had heard from them was that they had to wait sometimes as long as six weeks after sending cash before receiving the goods ordered. Another agent informed The Guide that he sent \$100 to the association on December 1, for an outfit, and though he had written a number of times the only communication he had received from Windsor was a wire stating that his outfit would be shipped the first of the week. This was received over a week before, and nothing had yet arrived. The returned soldier referred to stated that owing to the delay in shipping goods, members whom he had secured had accused him of fraud and had threatened to put the police on to him. He has now discontinued his connection with the company.

Financing

If the experience of these agents is representative it is evident that the Consumers' Association makes considerable revenue at the expense of its agents. Through delay in shipping goods to members and outfits to agents, the association also has in its treasury at all times a considerable sum of other people's money, and the deposit of this at interest, should be a remunerative source of income to the proprietors of the association. The legality of the association's method of doing business is being enquired into, and in the meantime the public should have caution in dealing with the concern.

Selling War Material

Washington.—A total of \$700,000,000 was realized by the sale of America's war material in England, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany according to Edwin B. Parker, of Houston, Texas, chairman of the United States Liquidation Commission.

Trucks in Germany were sold to a syndicate for \$15,000,000, he said, and a British syndicate bought automobiles for \$1,000,000. All American war material in France was sold for \$400,000,000. He said the articles were sold for more than 50 per cent. of their cost.

Much of the material was junk and was more of a liability than an asset, according to Mr. Parker, and as ships were not available it could not be brought home. He said the material would have brought less in America than in Europe.

Thrift Campaign Needed

By D. McEachern

"Shoppers are spending more freely than a year ago—the public does not scrutinize the price tickets so closely."—Extract from a late report from Bradstreets.

It is a fact of history that war and pestilence have always waste and luxury among the other evils that follow in their train. History is today repeating itself in our midst, and, unfortunately for this young country, the riot of extravagance occurs at a time when every ounce of energy and every dollar of capital is sorely needed for the development of resources and the extension of foreign trade. The practice of thrift being vital to the future of the country as well as to the individual, national progress will be made only in proportion to the degree of power and willingness to save possessed by the masses.

How can a real and lasting desire for the accumulation of savings be created amongst the people? The answer may be condensed to one word—education. The savings pass-book, when properly advertised, carries an attractive appeal to the widest possible circle of the public. Is the little book getting the publicity it deserves?

Little Appeal for Saving

During a recent month chosen at random, the London Free Press, one of Canada's leading dailies, circulating in the rich and thickly-settled counties of western Ontario, carried a daily average total of 295 lines of bank advertising, a space about seven inches square!

What a meek and uncertain sound on behalf of thrift compared with the thunderous roar of the page upon page of alluring, purse-emptying appeal adorned with up-to-the-minute illustrations to be found in the same publication! The story of thrift and of the savings pass-book needs to be put across in a big way—and it needs it badly. An army of savers, tens of thousands strong, was recently brought into being by means of Victory Loan advertising. The most casual observer can now see the rapid demobilization in progress. Not only is surplus income that should be saved being extravagantly spent, but in some cases Victory Bonds are being sold to provide funds for further revels.

Every Inducement to Spend

In a few years millions of war bonds and savings stamps will mature. At the present rate of progress the holders will, by that time, have become masters in the art of spending. What a harvest of dollars will be garnered by the designing vendors of luxuries and questionable investments! During the war good progress in the education of savers was made, but the pressure of action-compelling arguments having been removed, we now see the result. The pockets of the luxury manufacturer, the amusement-hall proprietor, and the fake promoter are fast being lined with war savings. Just here it may be in order to point out that the conscience of the man who writes savings advertising needs no shot of morphine each time he sits down to the job. The ethics of his propositions are beyond all question.

A story is told by John Stuart Mill of the experience of the Jesuits in their efforts to civilize an improvident tribe of South American Indians. Oxen were supplied to the aborigines to encourage the tilling of the soil, but it was soon found that unless carefully watched the Indians would, at the close of a day's work, kill and eat the animals, excusing their action by saying they were hungry. Simply a case of lack of ability to think for the future.

The present-day hunger is for more money to spend upon pleasure, ease, comfort and luxurious living. The lean years which may come are quite forgotten—money which should be carefully conserved is being treated like the Indians' oxen and thoughtlessly used to gratify passing whims.

Financial advertising of the human interest type being of such recent origin, the field is as yet largely undeveloped. It will take many long and weary years of individual bank effort to properly awaken Canadians to the



Farmers in Industry

Many Farmers are investing in industrial Bonds such as those of Canadian Pulp and Paper Companies of the better class and in Public Utility Bonds such as those of the Ottawa Gas Company.

If you have money in the Savings Bank earning only 3% interest, you can place it in a number of Corporation Bonds and Debentures at the present time, where it will be quite safe and earn as high as 7%.

Write and we will send you a list of such securities to invest in. Address:

Royal Securities

72 CORPORATION LIMITED

WINNIPEG

A. L. SAUNDERS, Branch Manager
Montreal Toronto Halifax
St. John, N.B. London, Eng.



EXTENSION OF TIME

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the reception of tenders for the Public Building, Calgary, Alta., has been extended to 12 o'clock noon, Friday, March 5, 1920.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works
Ottawa, January 9, 1920.

Snow Melter and Feed Cooker



Burns Anything

Built to Last Because It's an "Eastlake"

Scarcity of water during the winter is a serious handicap to many farmers. A good "EASTLAKE"

SNOW MELTER solves the problem and is also a big paying investment as a Feed Cooker.

Designed to give a quick, hot fire at a trifling cost. Made of heavy galvanized iron strongly reinforced and very complete in every detail.

Write for Prices and Illustrated Catalogue "T"

300W

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
Manufacturers

757 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

need of thrift. The massive power of the present-day "spend-your-money" advertising descends like an avalanche upon the scattered thrift-promoting energies of individual banks, nullifying them by forceful vigor and animation of argument. The performance of a great public service awaits the powerful touch of combined financial effort. An earnest co-operative educational campaign spread over a long period should be started without delay.

The blessings of thrift should be extensively advertised by the use of big space and intensively carried to the homes of the people by the branch financial units of each community. Industry and commerce of the future await the accumulation of the savings of the present. Our war-savers are slipping—they need wise counsel, advice and inspiration. What shall the answer be—indifference? Or shall it be—a helping hand?—Monetary Times.

Employment Situation

Ottawa.—The Employment Service of the Department of Labor reports that returns from the Dominion and provincial offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the week ended December 13, show a decrease in placements as compared with the returns of the preceding week. During the week the 93 offices reported that they had referred 6,124 persons to regular positions, and that 5,136 of these had received employment. This represents a decrease of 1,012 as compared with the previous week, when 6,148 persons were placed. In addition, 1,250 casual jobs were supplied as compared with 1,308 of the week ended December 6.

Imperial Settlers

Ottawa.—W. E. Scott, formerly deputy minister of agriculture for British Columbia, and Russell Wilson, of Saskatoon, a farmer who has pioneered successfully in the Great West, have been appointed by the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, a selection committee for the purpose of interviewing Imperial ex-service men who desire to come to Canada to take up farms under the terms of the Soldier Settlement Act. Both of these men have had experience in soldier settlement activities, having been assisting the board in their respective provinces in an advisory capacity during the past year.

They are expected to reach England about the first of February, and will at once begin the work of making selections from the candidates who offer.

This is the first time that any of the Dominions has adopted this system of selection of emigrants from the British Isles. It is the purpose of the Soldier Settlement Board, with the aid of the selection committee to secure as great a proportion as possible who are agriculturally experienced. Of the others who apply the committee will select according to the suitability of the candidates for farming in Canada. The candidates selected must possess on their arrival in Canada at least \$1,000 in cash and be prepared to pay on purchased land, livestock and equipment, 20 per cent. of the purchase price cash down. They all come as probationers. Those who have had extended farming experience in the Old Country will be required to work at least one full season on Canadian farms; and those without experience at least two years before they can qualify as settlers.

The selection committee in the British Isles will consider only those Imperial ex-service men who are physically fit and possess such other qualifications as reputation for honesty, intelligence and thrift. With these pre-requisites it is expected that a very desirable class of men will come to Canada during the coming season.

Saskatchewan farmers who will be needing automobile licenses this year will be interested to learn that 30 subsidiary offices have been opened up in the province where applications can be made and receipts given, together with ten-day temporary licenses pending receipt from Regina. Upon writing the provincial secretary at Regina, automobile owners will be informed of the nearest office where applications can be made. By making application before spring opens up congestion will be relieved.

REAL BANKING SERVICE

All branches of this Bank are in a position to give the most comprehensive Banking service.

Government and Municipal Securities are dealt in. Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued. Collections made on all points in Canada or overseas.

203

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

180 Branches—82 Branches in Western Canada.

Raise More Hogs

Every Farmer realizes the profits in Bacon Hogs at present prices.

The only question in his mind is, "Where can I get the money to buy brood sows and pigs to fatten?"

The Merchants Bank gladly makes loans to assist capable farmers in increasing their holdings of live stock.

Talk it over with the Manager.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, 12 Branches in British Columbia, 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Allen's Winnipeg Theatres Limited

7% Cumulative Preferred Shares of \$100 Each AT PAR

Giving with each Purchase of Preferred Stock A BONUS OF 25% OF COMMON STOCK

The new Allen Theatre, with a seating capacity of 2,200, is the finest Motion Picture Theatre in Canada. The Allen's Winnipeg Theatres Limited now control the principal Motion Picture Theatres of Winnipeg. This preferred stock is amply secured.

from the standpoint of assets. Earnings of the theatres sufficient to pay interest on preferred stock many times over. Indications justify belief that common stock will earn and pay dividends promptly.

We Recommend this Investment as Likely to Prove More Than Ordinarily Profitable.

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

BOND DEALERS

Dept. G, 296 Garry St.

Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account only, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion, based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and SUPPLIES



Mail Orders Shipped Promptly

This new department in our organization is stocked with complete lines of best makes of instruments and supplies and at lowest possible prices.

Violins	\$ 8.00 up	Auto-Harps	\$ 5.25 up
Mandolins	6.00 up	Ukeleles	5.00 up
Banjos	12.00 up	Accordeons	10.50 up
Guitars	7.00 up	Metronomes	7.00 up
Flagelets	3.00 up	Mouth Organs60 up

Violin Bows .75 up.

All Carrying Charges Prepaid on Orders of \$3.00 up. Write today for Fuller Particulars.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

333 PORTAGE AVE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

United Farmers of Manitoba

Convention Echoes Bits By The President

1. "The work of the movement, as I conceive it to be, is to help to bring commerce and industry into harmony with the higher laws of life."

2. "When the customs tariff becomes not merely a means of collecting necessary revenue, a device which, while theoretically indefensible, may have some merits as a practical expedient, but becomes a means whereby privileged interests may extort blood money from those less privileged, it becomes an iniquity that we cannot tolerate."

3. "With so many of the results of class legislation and class domination before us we may well feel amused at the horror with which class domination is regarded by some."

4. "We need statesmen who can think not merely in terms of stocks and bonds but in terms of human welfare and happiness, who can see in labor something more than axle grease to keep the wheels of industry turning, who can sympathize with the pioneer men and women in the backwoods and on the wide prairies, and who can appreciate the part that all these are playing in the great work of nation building."

5. "We need in parliament, perhaps as we never needed them before, men of vision, men of high ideals, of broad outlook, wide sympathies and the saving grace of common sense. To get these is the main concern of the nation during the time that intervenes between now and the next election."

Two Gems From Mrs. J. S. Wood

"We should be careful not to leave the impression with anyone that in trying to improve our conditions, by getting rid of many of the unjust burdens we have borne so long, that we are not acting from a spirit of revenge to get even, nor are we trying to put over our burdens on others. Our burdens are the burdens of the great consuming class, and they should all be as anxious to have them removed as we. All we ask for is a square deal (something we have never had) and a fair field and no special favor to anyone."

"Our Canadianism is the only kind of nation building which is worth while. It goes hand-in-hand with social reform, it aims in carrying on an active crusade for the health of the babies of the nation and citizens of tomorrow. It aims at taking the drudgery out of farm life and giving happiness to every citizen."

Our Actual Numbers

"We now come to the question of our actual numerical strength in the province. The paid-up membership for 1919 at the end of December was 9,096. Since that date additional memberships to the number of 88 have been received so that the actual membership we report today is 9,184."

"In justice to the situation it should, however, be said that the 40 odd associations which have not yet remitted for the year, estimated at the lowest figure may be counted on to add 200, and the 27 associations which were organized late in 1919, the membership of which is not included in the figures mentioned, taken also at the lowest figure give an additional 270. Thus it may fairly be stated that the membership with which we start the new year is 9,654."

How the U.F.W.M. Work

"From the figures available there has been a substantial increase in a number of sections. Cypress River have more than quadrupled her membership since last year, Chater and Salem trebled theirs, and Keyes and Springhill doubled theirs. Last year Oakville stood foremost in membership with an enrollment of 56 women, and Brookdale followed a close second with 50. This year, the leadership has swung and Cypress River has risen from the rank of 19 members to the grand total of 84; while Minto, a new Women's Section, shows the splendid record of 49 paid-up members. The total enrollment in the 43 sections which have reported their membership is 775, as compared with 501 the previous year, and 340 women members in mixed locals as compared

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of
Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

with 456 in 1918, making a total of 1,115 women in 100 local associations. The dues received at Central from these members has been \$1,115.05."

Tariff Talk

The convention may not have done anything fresh on the tariff but this resolution from the board has the true ring:—

"Therefore, we submit that any further delay in dealing effectively with the evils resulting from the established tariff system must not be thought of by the government. The time for relief is long overdue and Western Canada, having formulated the views in the national platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, requires that the government at the present session take definite action in the direction indicated therein."

Snap Pickings

Tecumseh local built a stable last year and this year they purchased a piano.

R. E. H. Morgan, a Saskatchewan pioneer Grain Grower, is president of a new U.F.M. local at Petersburg.

Director John L. Rocke, of Togo, Sask., gave valuable assistance at the organization of a new local at Roblin, on the 17th instant.

The "community singing" was a new feature of the provincial convention, but was widely appreciated, and will be taken up by many locals and districts.

When Scotty sings Roamin' in the Gloamin', there is no need to send for Sir Harry Lauder.

Some are wondering whether our advent into the "movie" world will be an asset or a liability to the U.F.M.

POLITICAL ACTION IN 1920

The Present Opportunity

This may be the year of our supreme opportunity as organized farmers in Canada. Every man and woman of us ought to take to heart the thought that each must do something worth while this year to secure that our principles—the principles of all round justice—shall dominate the next parliament of Canada. We want no class domination. We have fought that since 1903. We do not seek it now. But we do seek that the principles of the only really national policy ever set before the people of Canada shall prevail. And, if we are wise enough and strong enough to meet the opportunity 1920 may bring us, we can, for some generations at least, unseat the beneficiaries of privilege who have "run" Canada for 40 years. If we fail, our children and our children's children may be ground under the same tariff bondage we have endured.

Opposing Forces

It is scarcely possible to over-emphasize the tremendous preparations which are being made by "the interests" for the contest which they recognize to be imminent. Nationally and internationally, provincially and interprovincially, east and central and west they have mobilized their forces. Money has already been spent like water. Millions more are, unquestionably, at command. They know that the citadel of their might is assailed as it never has been before, and they are ready to sacrifice much to save if they can the "ancient scheme" which has meant to them Place and Pelf and Power.

Conscienceless misrepresentation and distortion of issues has been the stock in trade of their campaign method in the past. Facing now a battle—and as they well know it may be a final battle—for the retention of their source of wealth, they will not fail to better the instruction given them in past struggles. The farmers' movement will be maligned and traduced more bitterly still. They will seek to divide us by subtle and ingenious devices worked at strategic junctures through carefully selected agents. No pains will be spared to set one against another, town against country, progressive against radical, farmer against labor, imperialist against democrat—with one sole object, the retention of power by the lords of privilege. The well-tried machine gun of blatant and spurious patriotism will rattle out as in other years its incessant accusations of disloyalty, ultra-radicalism and lese majeste of our workers will be loudly execrated as demagogues, sedition-mongers, Bolsheviks and all the rest. And it is possible that some who do not consider the sources and the purposes of such cries will be misled. The sane man will keep his head and will remember that steadfastness and unity have saved many a day that otherwise craft and strategy might have won.

Privilege is taking the field today, desperate, malignant, armed to the teeth and organized with more than Prussian thoroughness, for a contest to the death against the men and women who back the ideals for which our movement stands. Their battle challenge should sound in the ears of every man who looks for a square deal and a better day. More may be lost in this year than another half-century may recover. The opportunity to win what this year may win for justice may not come again in our generation.

Our Goal and Method

Our objective must be the election from every federal seat in Manitoba of a strong man who personally believes in the principles of the New National Policy, and who will maintain them with all his strength on the floor of the House. To do this means the organization of every township in the province, and should enlist the personal and financial help of every farm man and woman.

A political executive, consisting of E. E. Bayne (chairman), Peter Wright, Donald G. McKenzie, C. H. Burnell, Miss Mabel E. Finch and W. R. Wood, has this work in charge. Donald G. McKenzie, vice-president of the U.F.M., is secretary of this executive and chief organizer for the province. The executive is working in closest co-operation with the district boards and district political committees, and are endeavoring to secure uniformity of method so far as possible throughout the province. They are calling into action a large staff of workers and stand ready to give any help that may be required to every part of the province so far as they can. Full information as to the progress of the work will appear in The Guide from week to week. Any further information available may be had by addressing:—

D. G. McKenzie,
Vice-President U.F.M.,
306 Bank of Hamilton,
Winnipeg, Man.

The Gordon Mackay building was big enough, and in future years may be adapted and made a very satisfactory gathering place.

The Board Meeting

The busiest board meeting on record was that held at Central, on January 14 and 15.

After a day-and-a-half's hard work in dealing with routine and details it got round to the supreme question of political action. This was discussed jointly with the board of the U.F.W.M. and the political committee of the provincial association, and issued in the appointment of a political executive committee consisting of E. E. Bayne, D. G. McKenzie, Peter Wright, C. H. Burnell, Miss M. E. Finch and W. R. Wood.

In order that this work may be carried forward effectively, D. G. McKenzie is being placed in charge as secretary and chief organizer for the political executive. He will be located in the Central office and will devote his whole time to the service of the movement. He will work in closest co-operation with the district organizations and will aim to secure a measure of uniformity and solidarity throughout the province that its effort will, in effect, be one, and that ultimately Manitoba may have her full quota of representatives at Ottawa backing the New National Policy.

This work is already strongly underway and the expectation is that within ten days the province will practically as a whole be touched through the main executive, and set to the task of laying the foundations of a great and satisfying victory.

By way of getting going the following activities may be reported:—

Lisgar district got together at Manitou on the 26th.

Brandon district did it on Friday the 23rd.

Macdonald set its machinery going at Carman, on the 22nd.

Neepawa, on the same day, convened at Gladstone.

Dauphin and Selkirk met at Dauphin and Winnipeg, respectively, on the 29th.

Swan River district deliberated at the Swan on the 27th.

Some of the Reasons

A former premier of Canada once said: "There is one community of this country that gives me very little concern politically, and that is the farmers, they ask for little and get nothing."

"We want independent political action."

Because:—

There are in Canada 1,600,000 farmers and 5,000 lawyers, and in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, 32 farmers and 79 lawyers. The lawyers are there to fight for the big interests.

If the farmers had proper representation at Ottawa, they would not have a Wheat Board composed of nine grain men, millers and others, to three farmers, and a Board of Commerce composed mostly of lawyers, setting the price on their produce.

The big interests are lining up solidly against the farmers. They are contributing enormous sums of money to the party campaign funds. The old parties have always got their funds from these sources, and, therefore, these big interest got the legislation, and the farmers got nothing. The man who pays the piper calls the tune.

The farmers put up their own campaign fund in Assiniboia and elected Gould by 5,400 majority. In Glengarry, Stormont, they elected Kennedy by 2,000 majority; Halbert, in North Ontario, by 120 majority; and Caldwell, in New Brunswick, by 5,596.

Do you want a voice in choosing your representatives at Ottawa? Are you out for a square deal and a clean election?

Four years ago the farmers of North Dakota did not hesitate to put up \$16 each, and today they govern the state. You can afford to put \$6.00 to get your own representative down at Ottawa.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Our New Canadians

IN a variety of ways the question of our alien population and their rights comes up for discussion and solution, and seldom a week passes but the Grain Growers' Association is appealed to for advice on these matters. There is probably no organization in Canada which has so great an opportunity of welding these people into the great commonwealth of the nation, and it is gratifying to those at the head of the organization to know that these frequently wronged and misunderstood people have such confidence in their willingness and ability to solve their problems.

Naturalized Canadians

Under a recent date, Ben Veilburg, of Parkside P.O., made enquiry at the Central office as follows: "How does the farmers' political party stand in regard to a naturalized Canadian, when his native country gets into war against Great Britain, as long as he, or she, is loyal?"

"I am a Dutchman, born in Holland, and I think when anybody takes his, or her, papers they also assume the duties and should have the same rights as long as they are loyal, war or no war."

In reply to the same the following statement was sent from the Central office: "This is a very fair statement of the position. So long as a man or woman remains absolutely loyal to the country of his or her adoption there ought to be no question as to his or her position as a citizen. To deprive a man or woman of their rights as citizens under such circumstances is the negation of British fair play, and so long as a man remains loyal to the country the country should remain loyal to him."

G.G.A. Will Weld Society

"There is no evidence to show that the new political party has made any pronouncement on this question, as yet. It is, however, beyond dispute that an overwhelming majority of our people were opposed to the War Time Elections Act, which deprived foreign-born people of their rights while the act was in force, and it is perfectly safe to say that in the event of the party attaining to power any action such as that taken by the Union government in passing the act in question, would not be tolerated for an instant. It is the avowed aim of the farmers' movement to weld the people of the Dominion into one homogeneous nation; and this can only be done by giving every loyal citizen their full rights; while, of course, demanding that they take upon themselves, at the same time, the full duties of citizenship."

Not a Farmers' Party

"In conclusion it should be pointed out that you are wrong in speaking of the 'Farmers' Political Party.' It is our hope to bring into our movement all who are in favor of the New National Policy, whether they are farmers, labor men, merchants, professional men, or of any other calling; just as it is hoped to bring into it those whose native tongue is other than English. In this way it is anticipated the bringing into being a new national party, which will revolutionize politics and make Canada a better country to live in than it has ever been in the past."

Out for a Record Year

According to the following report received from Steve Wilson, secretary-treasurer of Wood River Grain Growers' Association, this local is out to make a record for the approaching season. Referring to their newly-awakened activities, Mr. Wood writes:

"On Saturday, November 22, the directors of the Wood River local met at Coderre, for the purpose of renewing the local activities for the winter months, nothing having been done since the picnic which was held on July 15, and which was addressed by R. M. Johnson and Frank Burton."

"Amongst the proposals was that the secretary procure one of the travelling libraries supplied by the Saskatchewan

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

government. Another proposal was that the local purchase a piano and that every effort be made to obtain a bumper meeting the next time they met. Each member of the local was notified by mail, but as the day turned out very cold the attendance was not as large as desired; but everyone present was enthusiastic in their desire to carry out a good winter's program.

"The local was fortunate in having Hector Cutten, of Truro, N.S., present, who delivered an address, in the course of which he stated that at the present time 80 per cent. of the people of Canada are represented in parliament by lawyers, and that the farmers have plenty of men capable of legislating for them, if they will only elect them. He also made a point of the fact that the farmers are not running their farms on a business basis, and urged that they should keep books and then demand for their products a price which will cover the cost of production; plus a reasonable profit."

"Another meeting is called for December 13, at which two of the local members will give short papers and a short musical program. This will be the last meeting before the annual meeting, at which it is hoped that a good, energetic set of officers will be elected for the year 1920."

Moose Jaw Community Club

An interesting circular has been received at the Central office from the Moose Jaw City local of the Grain Growers' Association, which illustrates the way the urban residents are taking to the new movement, as ducks take to water.

The communication is signed by H. A. Lilly, secretary, and reads as follows:—"To carry forward some particular lines of community work the Moose Jaw City local Grain Growers' Association was organized on December 6. The membership is growing rapidly, drawing as it does the citizens of Moose Jaw and the farmers of this district together in one great community organization, whose sole object is the betterment of the community spirit."

Establish Community Club

"The first work of this association is to establish a community club-room in this city. Suitable rooms have been procured over the Princess Cafe, next to the Post Office. They are roomy, well-lighted, cheerful and well-heated. One room will be fitted up as a comfortable rest room for the ladies; which will be used, principally, by the farmers' wives as their headquarters, while doing their shopping in the city. A motherly matron will be in charge to look after their children and receive their delivered parcels, etc."

"Another section will be used as a smoking-room, which will be greatly appreciated, especially by the farmers—a comfortable place where all will feel at home while visiting the city. On the reading table will be found papers, bulletins and magazines of interest to the members."

Lectures and Entertainments

"The main room, with a seating capacity of several hundreds, will be used for lectures, entertainments, demonstrations and other meetings in the interest of the members."

"To properly equip this community club-room will require more cash than will be received through membership fees alone. We trust that the citizens and farmers will co-operate heartily in making donations. Will you show your goodwill by signing the enclosed application blank for membership and return to the secretary with the \$3.00 fee? Applications received before December 30 will be charter members. Be a booster for the Moose Jaw community."

Moose Jaw G.G.A. Officers

The officers of the above organization are as follows: President, Dr. S. A. Merkley; vice-president, G. C. Paisley; secretary, H. A. Lilly; directors: A. Maybee, A. D. Gallagher, M.P.P., W. J. F. Warren, Thos. Alcock, William Beasley and H. N. Gross.

Local Has \$65,000 Turnover

In spite of the fact that such little encouragement has been forthcoming to those members of the Grain Growers' Association who are of alien descent, during the last two years on account of war conditions, it is gratifying to know that in their laudable desire to become good Canadian citizens, in spite of their numerous obstacles, they are succeeding.

William C. Maerz, of the Holdfast G.G.A. Ltd., whose membership is almost exclusively German, was a visitor to the Central office during Christmas week, and gave a most encouraging report of their activities during the present year.

Annual Turnover of \$65,000

Mr. Maerz reported a membership of 100, and a prospective increase of 25 per cent. for the year 1920. In their co-operative buying they have a lumber yard and also handle coal, twine, flour, wire, fence posts, etc., representing for the past year a turnover of \$65,000 and a saving on twine alone of \$1,500. The whole of these supplies, with the exception of a portion of their lumber, is handled through the Central office at Regina.

Discussing the need of foreign language literature, Mr. Maerz made his plea on behalf of the children, if they were to be given the opportunity as well as the right of becoming familiar with Canadian ideals. He also justified his plea on the ground that during the last Dominion elections stacks of literature from both parties were distributed amongst the electors of his race, throughout the constituency; while during the recent Victory Loan campaign the literature was printed in 14 different languages.

Local Re-organized

"A rose by another name is sweeter," is apparently the viewpoint of the re-organized Pleasant Valley local, which in future will be known as the Valley City G.G.A. Limited, of Fiske.

Such is the intimation given by J. B. Grant, the secretary-treasurer who writes: "You will note that we have changed our name. Owing to the fact that there is a local adjoining us of the name of Pleasant Valley we have taken the name of Valley City G.G.A. Ltd., of Fiske. This was approved at our organization meeting on December 13. There were 13 charter members on the list and a board of directors was

appointed. Owing to the lateness of the hour some unfinished business will come up again at a future meeting, after which we will send to the Central office a full report."

Stories of Crop Failures

Co-operation amongst the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has been advanced another period, as a result of the appeal which has been sent out for assistance to the victims of the vagaries of the proverbial weatherman, whereby many of the settlers of the West are needing the necessities of life.

Response to Appeals

A hearty response to this appeal comes from Rosetown, in the form of a communication from Florence J. Scrivens, of Camberley, secretary of the Women's Grain Growers' Association, who writes that at their last meeting the following resolutions were adopted: "That we send \$200 to the Bureau of Labor, Regina, for the relief of the people in the dry areas"; and "That we give \$50 to the I.O.D.E. for the same purpose"; and "We send socks to Regina and also to Rosetown."

Three Years Without Crop

A representative of the Central office returned a few days before Christmas from a three-days' trip in the southwestern portion of the province and had a sad story to tell. In one district visited it was found that for three years they have had but very little crop, but in 1919 the worst ever. In 1918, although it was regarded as a crop failure, there was shipped to the local elevators, 450,000 bushels of wheat; whereas for the past season the total to that time for the same area was 15,000 bushels.

One farmer explained that in harvesting his crop this year it was so short in the straw that he was unable to cut it with the binder and was only able to secure any crop at all by spreading canvas on his binder to catch the heads as they fell and bag them at the end of the field.

A prominent member of this association, who knows the above district thoroughly, was also interviewed, and claimed that 25 per cent. of the settlers had moved away this fall and such an overwhelming majority of those who remained were so heavily mortgaged that with another crop failure this year, most of these will also follow suit.

One Crop in Ten Years

One farmer claimed that ten years ago he moved into that district with \$20,000 cash. Since he arrived he had only one good crop, and is a man over 70 years of age. He is naturally very much discouraged, and with his money all gone his future appears to be about as gloomy as the grave to which he is fast travelling.

Sends Box of Clothing

A. W. Barrett, president of the Watota Grain Growers' Association, a few days ago, wrote to the Central office as follows: "Your appeal for old clothing, etc., from this district was taken up at our last local meeting, the result being that I have today sent off a 400-pound box of clothing and a \$5.00 bill, which was addressed to the Government of Saskatchewan Bureau of Labor, Regina, and trust that this will meet with your approval."

Appoint New Secretary

At the annual meeting of the Siltou local, which was held during the Christmas holidays, R. S. Baird, who has been secretary for the last three years, resigned, and C. Edmundson was elected as his successor.

The retiring secretary, in his annual report, showed that while there had been a slight decrease in membership, there was a larger balance on hand than before. The reasons assigned for the decrease in membership were given as the organization of an adjoining local at Castan and the crop disaster of the past year.

In spite of the fact that there will be little seed wheat to exhibit, it was decided to hold their annual seed fair in March, and the secretary was instructed to make application for a judge.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers'
ANNUAL CONVENTION
AT
Saskatoon, February 10, 11, 12 and 13

U.G.G. Guaranteed Plows

The Plow is the foundation of farming. It must be right before you can make a success of cultivating your land. Because of such importance United Grain Growers Limited have taken care to select a line of plows for Western farmers that are best adapted to western needs. You can rely absolutely on the plows shown here. They are right in construction to give strength and light draft. The bottoms are correctly shaped to turn the furrow right and to distribute the soil friction evenly. They scour where any plow will scour.



The U.G.G. Spring Catalog Ready February 10

By far the most complete and comprehensive catalog ever issued by this Company. A copy of this book should be in the hands of every farmer of Western Canada. It contains practically everything that is needed on the farm and much other valuable information that every farmer should have.

Remember you do not have to be a member of this Company to do business with it. The service is open to every farmer. Farmers by the tens of thousands who are not members know that their interests are represented by this Company, and that they can do better for themselves by dealing with the Organized Farmer in Business. Follow the arrow to the Free Catalog Coupon below. Fill it out and mail it to the U.G.G. Branch nearest your location. The Catalog will be ready for distribution February 10th. Be one of the first to get a copy. It costs you nothing and may be the saving of many dollars for you.

Are You Interested in a Seed Drill

You will find in our Spring Catalog illustrations and detailed information about the wonderful La Crosse Power-Lift and Power-Pressure Seed Drill. Positively the peer of all seeding machines. You cannot afford to even think of buying a drill of any kind without first getting all the information about the La Crosse. Another good reason for sending for the Catalog

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TOWN (P.O.)

R.F.D.

PROV.

I saw it in The Guide, Jan. 28, 1920

They Work where Others have Failed



Steel Beam Stubble Plow

PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING STATION

	Wpg.	Regna.	Clgy.
	Sasktn.	Edmtn.	
A-8.—12-inch B22 Steel Beam Stubble Plow, soft centre share, 9-32. Weight, 105 lbs.	27.85	28.30	28.60
A-9.—14-inch B24 Steel Beam Stubble Plow, soft centre share, 9-32. Weight, 113 lbs.	29.30	29.80	30.10
A-10.—16-inch B-26 Steel Beam Stubble Plow, soft centre share, 9-32. Weight, 122 lbs.	31.25	31.80	32.10



Extra Heavy
Brush Breaker

PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING STATION

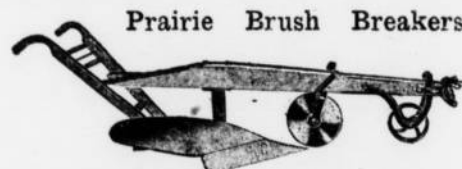
	Wpg.	Regna.	Clgy.
	Sasktn.	Edmtn.	
A-6.—16-inch Heavy Brush Breaker, with strapped beam, gauge wheel and standing colter only (no extra share). Weight, 258 lbs.	50.95	52.10	52.75
A-7.—20-inch Heavy Brush Breaker, with strapped beam, forecarriage and standing colter only (no extra share). Weight, 600 lbs.	107.10	109.70	111.30



Medium Brush Breakers

PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING STATION

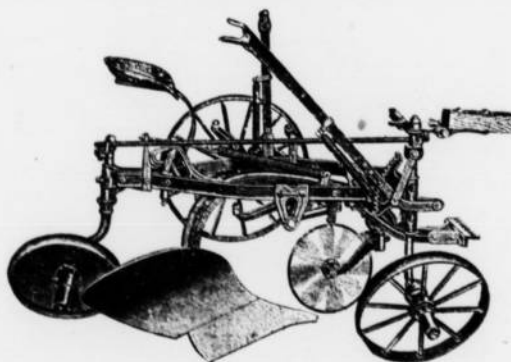
	Wpg.	Regna.	Clgy.
	Sasktn.	Edmtn.	
A-4.—12-inch Medium Brush Breaker, with gauge wheel and standing colter only (no extra share). Weight, 161 lbs.	40.00	40.70	41.15
A-5.—14-inch Medium Brush Breaker, with gauge wheel and standing colter only (no extra share). Weight, 167 lbs.	44.00	44.75	45.20



Prairie Brush Breakers

PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING STATION

	Wpg.	Regna.	Clgy.
	Sasktn.	Edmtn.	
A-1.—12-inch Prairie Breaker, with rolling colter and extra share, 9-32. Weight, 136 lbs.	31.20	31.80	32.15
A-2.—14-inch Prairie Breaker, with rolling colter and extra share, 9-32. Weight, 142 lbs.	32.65	33.30	33.65
A-3.—16-inch Prairie Breaker, with rolling colter and extra share, 9-32. Weight, 154 lbs.	34.60	35.30	35.70



High-lift Sulky

With Swivel Rolling Colter, Pole and Yoke—No Eveners

PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING STATION

	Wpg.	Regna.	Clgy.
	Sasktn.	Edmtn.	
A-14.—14-inch High-lift Sulky, with heavy beam, 15-inch rolling colter, No. 11 stubble bottom, 5-16-inch share, pole and yoke. Weight, 550 lbs.	82.30	84.45	85.80
A-15.—16-inch High-lift Sulky, with heavy beam, 15-inch rolling colter, No. 11 stubble bottom, 5-16-inch share, pole and yoke. Weight, 555 lbs.	83.75	85.90	87.25



Two-furrow High-lift Gang Plow

With Rolling Colter, Pole and Yoke.

PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING STATION

	Wpg.	Regna.	Clgy.
	Sasktn.	Edmtn.	
A-17.—12-inch Gang Plow, with heavy beam, 15-inch rolling colter, No. 11 stubble bottoms, quick detachable 5-16-inch share, pole and yoke—no eveners. Weight, 823 lbs.	120.35	123.65	125.65
A-18.—14-inch Gang Plow, with heavy beam, 15-inch rolling colter, No. 11 stubble bottoms, quick detachable 5-16-inch share, pole and yoke—no eveners. Weight, 833 lbs.	122.80	126.15	128.20

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The Question of Patronage Dividends

"As a co-operative company, United Grain Growers Limited ought to pay a Patronage Dividend," is a criticism sometimes heard. Those who make it do not realize that the Patronage Dividend is an idea which the farmers of the West have had before them ever since they began to co-operate in business. Different reasons have made it impossible from time to time to establish such a principle, while at the same time many other ways have been discovered of distributing the benefits of co-operation.

Co-operation means working together. The magnificent success which the Co-operative Societies of Great Britain have had almost leads people to think that Co-operation and Patronage Dividends are the same thing. Experience in Western Canada has shown, on the contrary, that benefits of co-operation are realized in many different ways, and that a Patronage Dividend can represent only a small part of them.

The farmers who began the Grain Growers' Grain Company 14 years ago expected that its profits would be distributed in Patronage Dividends. They found, however, that they could not carry out this idea and continue to do business in the Grain Exchange. So, instead, the profits of the early years were put into educational and organization work, and into building up a business institution capable of greater service. As matters turned out, that was the best possible way the money could have been used. As the Company developed they were able to establish better methods of doing business and lower margins of trading, the benefits of which went to every farmer in the West as well as to shareholders and customers.

Now the Patronage Dividend does not give such widespread benefits, but it confines the benefits to those who actually do the co-operating. It emphasizes the value of patronage in building up a co-operative business and shows that the best way to get the benefits of co-operation is by actually co-operating.

For some years the company has been giving considerable consideration to this question, and at the last Annual Meeting a resolution was passed giving the directors authority to proceed with a plan for

a patronage as soon as they judged it practicable, in connection with the business of the Co-operative Supply Department or any of its branches. There are still difficulties to be overcome before this can be made effective.

Of course, establishing a Patronage Dividend in connection with any line of goods means that the Co-operative Company does not attempt to bring down the regular market price. Prices as established by other dealers are charged and the customer is given his savings all at once in the form of a Dividend instead of from time to time as he makes his purchases.

The plan actually followed by the Company has saved the farmers of the West far more than could ever have been realized on a Patronage Dividend.

Whatever develops in Western Canada in the way of Patronage Dividends they will never, as in Great Britain, embody practically all the benefits of co-operative trading. The great benefits here in the West will always be in the way of better service and improved conditions for handling farmers' business. It is an old story how grain marketing conditions were improved when the Organized Farmers went into business. It is a much newer story how livestock handling is being improved by co-operative marketing and through the buying service the Company has established. Benefits such as that can never be covered by Patronage Dividends. A man may sell his stock through the Company and get, say, \$300.00 more for them than he could obtain locally. He gets that at once, and all a Patronage Dividend could do for him would be to return a very small fraction of the small commission charged.

Whatever form the benefits of co-operation take, the thing to remember is that it is co-operation that brings them. Those farmers are co-operating who put their money into their own Company, or see that their business is done through the Company, and who keep alive among farmers the spirit of working together. The more that is developed the greater will be the benefits obtained from co-operation.

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and Foods

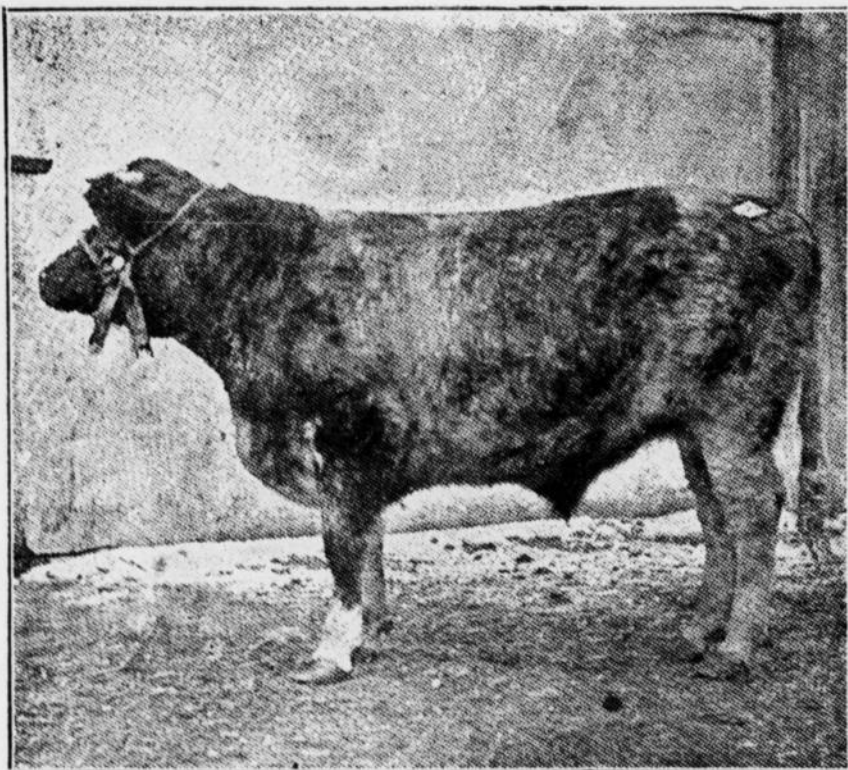
In the manufacture of all our Stock and Poultry Condition Powders and Remedies we eliminate the cheap filler which is used by many manufacturers to make up a large package, and give you pure material which you can adulterate yourself if you wish. Mr. Farmer how does this appeal to you?

Royal Purple Stock Specific

is a pure unadulterated condition powder, it is not a dope. It can be used throughout the entire feeding season and will not do your animals one iota of harm, works entirely on their digestive organs, causes them to assimilate the foods properly and digest every particle of food value. Fifty-five to sixty per cent. of food value is a fair average of what the animal takes out of its food without this condition powder; it makes their coats sleek and causes them to take on a healthy appearance in a very short time.

What We Claim For It

Cows will give from three to five pounds more milk per day during the winter months. You can fatten pigs a month earlier, have larger and better pigs, and save a month's time and feed. You can fatten horses ready for sale in four to six weeks. If you don't believe us try a 60c. package on the worst animal you have on your place and be convinced. How many times have you said to yourself: "No matter how much I feed my animals they do not seem to thrive." This, Mr. Farmer, is because your animals are not in a healthy thriving condition. Royal Purple Stock Specific will compel them to put on a thrifty appearance in a short time and yet it will cost you less than 15c. per month per animal to use it. Put up in 60c. packages, \$1.75 and \$6.00 tins. If you have a lot of stock buy the large tin. It contains sixteen 60c. packages.



PURE-BRED STEER under 1 year, entered in Lot No. 3, Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11-12, 1919, and awarded 1st Prize. Also entered for Royal Purple Calf Meal Special, and awarded 1st Prize. Fed and Exhibited by Mr. Oril Williamson, R.R. No. 1, Jarvis, Ont. Sold for 33c. lb. by Auction. Weight, 1,190 lbs.

Royal Purple Laying Meal

During the many years we have been making our high-class Stock and Poultry Specific, we have had thousands of letters from Poultry raisers all over Canada, wanting to know what to feed their poultry. A hen is just like a factory. If you have lots of material in your factory, you can get out the finished product. The hen requires so much Protein, so much Fat, Ash, Lime, etc., to make an egg and supply her bodily needs. Ordinary grains will give her a supply for herself and to make one egg every two or three days. For the accommodation of our customers, we have produced a Laying Meal which contains high-class meat, meal, grains, etc., that will give her everything she requires for her bodily needs and produce an egg per day. If you cannot get this material from your dealer in your own town send us \$5.00 for a hundred-pound bag and we will ship it to you direct. This product certainly fills a long felt requirement for the poultry men and simplifies the matter of feeding.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Limited
London, Ontario

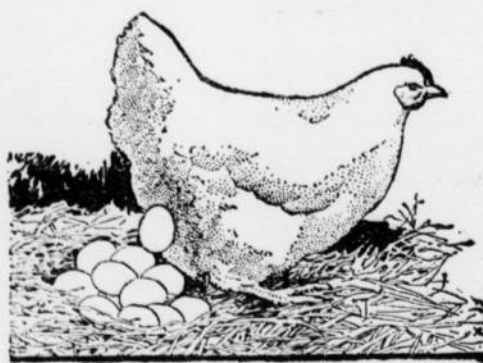
Royal Purple Calf Meal

There is probably no mixed feed on the Canadian market that the farmers have been buncoed more on

than Calf Meal. You cannot make a substitute for milk with less than 10 per cent. Fat or over 20 per cent. Protein. Calves are entirely different from grown animals. You must supply them with material as much like milk as possible. In our Royal Purple Calf Meal we have a product on which you can raise calves after they are eight days old just as well as though you used new milk. At the Toronto Fat Stock Show this year there were eight calves shown not over a year old, that averaged over 1,000 pounds each, that were fed on this meal. If you will write us for our new booklet we will send you the full particulars and photographs of all these calves. Mr. Farmer, when you want calf meal you see that it contains over 10 per cent. Fat. Unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers are making meals that do not contain more than 7 per cent. fat and a large percentage of protein. Many of these meals are no better than ordinary dairy feeds. Fat costs two-and-a-half to three times as much as protein in any market, but you must have it in calf meal to make a substitute for milk. Our Royal Purple Calf Meal is put up in 25, 50 and 100-lb. bags.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

If your hens are not laying after the first of January it is because they are not housed properly and are in an unhealthy condition. There is no excuse for hens not laying if they are fed and housed properly. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific, if used in the mash given them, will make them digest their food properly, make their digestive organs healthy and active and will produce the eggs for you as well in the winter as in the summer. The eggs are formed in batches from 10 to 15, from the large egg down



to the size of a pin head. If the hens are not healthy nature will lie dormant. As soon as our Poultry Specific is used nature becomes active. This is why so many people get eggs in a few days after using our Specific. If you do not get eggs it is your own fault. This Specific is put up in 30c. and 60c. packages, \$1.75 and \$6.00 tins.

Royal Purple Chick Feed

made from all kiln dried white grains. You can raise 95 to 98 per cent. of your young chicks with this feed, put up in packages and bags.

We also manufacture the following valuable brands:

Royal Purple Lice Killer in 30c. and 60c. tins.

Royal Purple Cough Cure in 60c. tins.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment in 60c. bottles.

Royal Purple Disinfectant in 35c., 65c. and \$1.40 tins.

Royal Purple Roup Cure in 30c. and 60c. tins.

Royal Purple Worm Powder in 30c. and 60c. tins.

Every article we make is guaranteed to do exactly as represented.

For sale by reliable dealers everywhere. If you cannot get any of the above articles from your dealer write us direct.

FREE—Write us and we will send you one of our new books that are now being published, giving you all the common diseases of stock and poultry, how to treat them, how to build a hen house, and wilderness of valuable information.

The Winter Care of Sheep

A Little Time and Thought Devoted to the Woolies is Well Repaid—By J. McCaig

IT has not done the sheep business any good to have the newspaper sheep fans constantly telling the public that sheep can be run at little or no cost, with little or no shelter and with very little care. Everyone does not succeed with sheep. The operations connected with the care of sheep are simple, but good judgment, experience and the feeder's eye are just as necessary and are worth just as much in the case of sheep as with any other kind of animals. It is easier getting into trouble with sheep than it is with cattle in the case of ordinary commercial stock. There is a greater residue of native or natural habit still with the sheep than with cattle, and if people cannot exercise any perfection of art in the care of flocks they may at least avoid going wholly against the exercise of healthful and conserving instincts in the sheep themselves.

Both sheep and cattle are well equipped to make profitable use of low-grade bulky feeds on account of their capacious and complete machinery for food elaboration, but cattle can get away with a homely, limited, low-grade bill of fare even better than sheep. At least there are some conditions in sheep feeding that it is quite unsafe to disregard. Variety and exercise are two of these. The sheep is an omnivorous or rather a varied feeder. He does not by choice eat large fills of the same kind of feed. In the summer sheep pass from plant to plant and nibble small bites at a time. It may be blue grass chiefly, but they do not overlook white clover, field daisies, vetches or thistle tops, and make use of the dandelions, sow thistles and even young stinkweed, mustard and Russian thistles in the summerfalls.

In winter the native upland hay that contains peavine, rosebushes and half-a-dozen kinds of weeds will all be cleaned up except the sticks. Out sheaves of green feed may make up a considerable part of the sheep ration, but stack bottoms of wheat chaff, weeds and weed seeds are useful supplementary feeds. Screenings are relished equally with sweet grain on account of bitter, oily or astrigent quality as the case may be. It is even desirable to let sheep rustle in winter time for bites and tufts of rough dead grass in the fields. Whatever the main ration may be in winter it should have all the variety possible. Green feed alone, for example, is not good. The digestive activities are deteriorated for want of stimulus and varied flavors by working on a single type of low-grade bulky feed.

Water, Exercise and Housing

Water once a day is a highly necessary thing for sheep. Snow is not good enough as it is hard for a sheep to get enough of it to liquify the contents of the stomach. Sheep may not drink much in very cold weather, but commonly use from one to four quarts a day. Salt should be available all the time.

One of the chief benefits of outside feeding of sheep is that it generally gives exercise. The tufts of the winter fields bring the full paunch, which is the necessary condition to active cud-dling, and this is one of the virtues of low-grade feeds for sheep; but the gathering of rough feed outside keeps

a good muscular tone in the sheep. This is especially desirable in the first part of the winter season as it strengthens the foetus. Heavy feeding on weak feeds and want of exercise, together generally result in lambs that do not get up quickly on their pins when dropped.

Sheep naturally do not fancy close housing. This simple circumstance is sometimes used as an argument against providing shelter for sheep. The loss of animal heat in dips of low temperature is much more rapid than it is in ordinary temperature. This means a loss of feed resources to keep up the supply of heat and also it means a body shrink if conditions of cold persist. Sheep shelters should be open on the south and natural protection is desirable to the north, west and east, as cold and wind together are favorable to rapid reduction of comfort. If sheep are closed in the pens become damp and the fleeces of sheep become damp also. This results in catarrh, and, in severe cases, pneumonia may result. The roof cover of a shelter, however, conserves or uses the radiated heat of the animals. This heat moderates the temperature of the shed and this reacts to check wasteful radiation.

Sheep in open shelters are observed to spend most of their time outside. They will lie in the open at night except in very bad weather. The lair of the sheep whether inside or near the pens should be well bedded. Icy beds are thought by many to be contributory, along with low, plain feeding, to inducing goitre in lambs.

Auction Marketing

It is with increased pleasure that I see in various papers letters and editorials dealing with the very important subject of the better marketing of stock. This can only be obtained by introducing the competitive system of bidding or auctioneering.

There are but two basic sources of revenue in Western Canada grain raising and livestock production. While the latter could easily exist by itself for reasons of soil fertility, grain growing by itself cannot long stand alone. Our Dominion and provincial governments recognize this fact; witness the various organizations they have set on foot and policies they have adopted all calculated to stimulate livestock production. Yet the marketing question, which is vital, has been left severely alone and as a consequence their efforts have been only partially successful.

In my short experience of 18 years in this country, I have been engaged in butchering, droving and farming. My observations go to show that it is unnecessary to flood the country with propaganda to make a man go into a profitable venture. But you do have to use a lot of persuasion to induce a man acquainted with present market conditions to go heavily into cattle or hogs.

The weak point in the livestock business is the method of marketing, and I know what I am talking about, for I have swallowed some very disagreeable pills shipping stock to Winnipeg.

At the present time there are about 12 firms engaged in the commission business and approximately 25 traders, though this number fluctuates greatly,

A BOOK that is worth real money, yet we send it FREE

TO realize how valuable this book is, you must read it—and use it. You will use it—for you cannot help being impressed with the advice it contains as to fire prevention, disease elimination, the banishing of vermin, and the ensuring of such sanitary conditions as will enable you to make more money out of the business of farming. It contains besides this valuable advice, simple directions for making Concrete improvements—shows by interesting photographs what other farmers have accomplished with Concrete—gives working plans that reveal how they did it. Properly used, this book means hundreds of dollars to you in waste elimination alone. To be without it, is to deprive yourself of one of the biggest and most effective aids to farming-at-a-profit.

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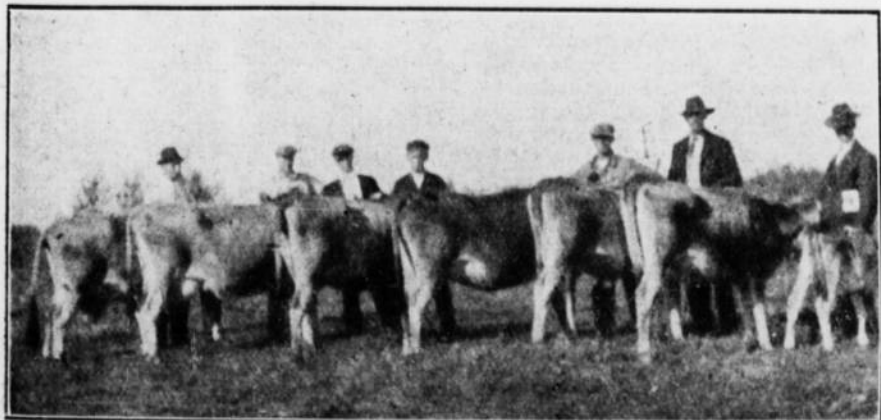
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There's a reason for everything, and surely one for the superiority of DE LAVAL separators.

The DE LAVAL was the first continuous discharge centrifugal cream separator. Invented in 1878, it has led ever since. The great DE LAVAL shops in both America and Europe are devoted solely to the production of centrifugal separating and clarifying machines.

Large staffs of DE LAVAL experimental and developmental engineers, in both America and Europe, constantly devote their time, skill and knowledge to the further improvement of the DE LAVAL Cream Separator.

Every single step of cream separator advancement, for forty years, has been DE LAVAL conceived or developed.

On the other hand, practically every feature of construction ever used in any other cream separator has been one that run-out DE LAVAL patents left free. Such features have then always been out of date in the later improved DE LAVAL construction, and most of them were never quite good enough to have been actually used in DE LAVAL construction at all.



It might aptly be said that DE LAVAL has forgotten more about cream separators than its imitators and would-be competitors ever knew.

And then it must be remembered that the cream separator, with its necessarily high revolving speed, great capacity, ease of operation, simplicity and durability, is a very difficult machine to build right, and can only be built right with long experience, highly skilled employees and a vast amount of special equipment. Hence there's nothing strange about the fact of DE LAVAL Cream Separator superiority.

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It looks like One Hundred boys for this class

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25 Men and Horses, from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of Regina, will stage a spectacular program each evening of the Fair.

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Stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale, including 50 bulls of splendid individuality. Write us or come and see our cattle.
JONES BROS. WHITEWATER, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

dependent upon the amount of pickings which go to make up their daily bread.

These traders, I believe, are of very little use, and not much ornament to the business. They could be dispensed with and the livestock industry would never feel the loss. I cannot see the need of any intermediary between the commission man and the packers' buyer on butcher stuff, or even between commission men and buyers of feeders and stockers. They might, at a pinch, be of some value in handling milkers and springers, so we will be fair and give them credit where it is due.

These traders, to be of any benefit in a satisfactory marketing scheme, should have pasture to which they could ship purchases, but how many are so situated?

Just imagine for a moment, what an absolutely different position traders would occupy if the auctioneering system were put into force. Should the market then sag on account of heavy receipts or packers' indifference, these men could step in and make money at the same time doing a real service to the industry by stabilizing prices.

Auctioneering would, moreover, bring satisfaction to the stock-owner who would see his animals sold in an open and above-board manner to the highest bidder in contrast to the present system in which the buyer never knows exactly what their real worth is or how much less than the real value he is bound to accept. All of us have seen instances where stock selling one day at \$10.00 goes for \$11.00 the following day, simply because outside enquiries have exerted an influence or new buyers are in evidence.

We, as a country, may not have much to learn from the Old Country along certain lines, but we could copy her methods of marketing livestock to distinct advantage. If we are to encourage livestock production, these are the considerations to which we must turn our immediate attention. If we are to hand this heritage on unimpaired it is time that we took thought on the place that livestock production plays in a permanent system of agriculture.

When these high grain prices recede, and they are not going to last one moment longer than the poverty-stricken European countries can allow, how do you expect we will be able to market our grain profitably unless it be through the medium of livestock.

I trust that the subject will not drop but be taken up by others who are interested, and who is not? The time is ripe for a change. It is quite reasonable to expect an increased demand following the present rapid decrease in holdings. Now is the time to introduce this system. Everybody boost.—H. Wyse, Indian Head.

Winter Care of the Weanlings

Two extremes seem to be the usual fate of most weanling colts. A common practice is to shut them up in box stalls after weaning, feed them fairly well and leave the rest to chance. The other extreme is to turn them out and let them shift for themselves outside. A judicious combination of these two methods makes the best treatment for colts.

A colt that is kept steadily growing and developing with no checks or setbacks always makes a larger, better horse than one receiving even a temporary check in development. Bearing this in mind, we must see that the colt has learned to eat well before weaning. He should be taught to eat both hay and grain and, for some time before weaning, be fed regularly whenever his mother is fed. Then, after weaning, all that is necessary to avoid checking his growth is to increase the amount of feed to compensate for the loss of his mother's milk. If possible, two or three colts should be put together after weaning as they will fret less than they would alone.

Regular exercise is essential to the best development of foals. A method that has given very good results has been to turn them out in the morning about ten o'clock and leave them out until four or five in the afternoon, giving them their noon feed of grain outside. If the weather is very bad an hour is long enough for them to be out. When handled in this way the colts are healthy, their bones grow clean and hard, the feet develop well and the colt is always rugged and thrifty. Too

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many men neglect the feet of their foals. Regular and careful trimming is necessary if the feet are to develop properly and many little defects in the set of the limbs can be corrected by proper trimming of the feet.

Feeding For Size

Feeding is next in importance to breeding in the development of horses and the first winter is most important part of the foal's existence. No matter how well bred a foal may be it can easily be spoiled by a lack of care in its feeding during the first winter. It is absolutely essential to keep the foal in good thrifty growing condition but not too fat if the best results are to be obtained. Three meals a day should be given and the colt should always be watered before feeding. Oats and bran are the best feeds for the grain part of the ration and should be fed in the proportion of three of oats to one of bran. From six to ten pound of this mixture should be fed per day varying with the size and development of the foal and the quality of the roughage. Good quality alfalfa hay is the best possible roughage for foals; good clean clover hay and oat sheaves are the best substitutes and may be added to the alfalfa to make a little variety in the ration. Five pounds of alfalfa per day and half an oat sheaf night and morning makes a very suitable roughage. If more bulk is required a little prairie hay or oat straw may be given.

The following points are the essentials in successful handling of foals:—

1. Give plenty of good wholesome feed to keep the colt growing well.
2. Feed regularly both as to quantity and time.
3. Water regularly before meals.
4. Plenty of exercise is essential to good results.
5. Trim the feet regularly and carefully.
6. See that no vermin check the development of the foal.

N. D. McKenkie, acting superintendent, Indian Head, Sask.

Co-operative Wool Marketing in Saskatchewan

(From an address given before the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Shareholders of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. The first part of Mr. Thomson's address dealt with the increase in price and quality of Saskatchewan wool following co-operative marketing.)

This increase from 12 cents to around 58 cents per pound in six years should be very satisfactory to sheep men but is not sufficient to warrant any charge of profiteering. At 12 cents a pound wool was being sold at a loss, and considering the great increase in the cost of production during the past six years 58 cents a pound to day represents no more than a fair profit on the sheepmen's investment of capital, time, care and labor. With the average suit of clothes costing from \$50.00 to \$70.00 it is not surprising that the uninformed consumers should lay considerable of the responsibility for the increased cost of clothing on the co-operative marketing system. Figures recently compiled by the National Wool Growers Association of the United States shows that the wool required to make an ordinary all-wool suit cost only \$5.27 when delivered in secured condition to the manufacturers, and the producer by no means receives all of that amount, as the cost of transportation, scouring and marketing must be deducted.

In connection with the operating of the local warehouse certain difficulties have been encountered which could be avoided if shippers would exercise greater care and forethought. I do not expect that many of the members who have taken the trouble to attend this meeting are responsible, but nevertheless you may have an opportunity to discuss the matter with your more careless neighbor and therefore I wish to mention a few of the most important difficulties.

1. Some shippers fail to properly weigh their shipments before forwarding them and as a result they frequently have to pay more freight than was properly chargeable on the shipment. One shipment of 12 sacks was billed out at 5,300 pounds when the actual weight of the wool was only a trifle over 3,000 pounds.

What Are The Legal Rights of a Man and His Help?

Much friction and many disputes arise over the legal rights of employer and employee.

"Can You Answer the Following Questions?"

1. Is a man responsible for help hired by his wife?
2. For how long is a word of mouth contract binding?
3. When can a servant collect wages above the rate agreed upon?
4. When must wages be paid for time lost through illness?
5. Does the employer pay any wages when servant leaves before contract is completed?
6. What notice must be given in dismissing hired help?
7. When can hired help be dismissed without notice?
8. What is the servant's liability in breaking his contract and what are the servant's rights when the master wrongfully breaks the contract?
9. What must a servant do to collect back wages?
10. What is the longest time for which a contract can be made?
11. What is the employer's liability for injuries suffered by employee in fulfillment of his duties?
12. What is the employer's liability for damage caused by the employee for fulfillment of his duties?

These twelve and more than a dozen others on the same subject are plainly answered in The Grain Growers' Guide special Law Book for farmers. Moreover this subject is covered in 14 pages and there are over 300 pages in the book covering all legal points in which the farmer may be interested. Why not be forehanded in knowing your rights by having always with you

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Affidavits and Declarations	Farm Loans	Intoxicating Liquors	Name (change of)
Agents	Fire Insurance	Judgments, Executions and Attachments	Naturalization and Aliens
Animals	Fires	Judicial Districts	Next Friend
Appearance	Fraudulent and Preferential Assignments	Juvenile Offenders	Non-suit
Arbitration	Game Laws	Keeping the Peace	Notary Public
Assignments for benefit of creditors and fraudulent assignments	Garnishments	Land Registration Districts	Parent and Child
Auctioneers	Guardianship	Landlord and Tenant	Partnership
Automobiles	Habeas Corpus	Lease	Pedlars
Banking and Money	Hall Insurance	Legacy	Power of Attorney
Bills, Notes and Cheques	Hawkers and Pedlars	Lien	Railways
Bonds	Hearsay Evidence	Lien Notes	Registration Districts
Bills of Sale	Holidays	Life and other Insurance	Registrar of Vital Statistics
Chattel Mortgages	Homesteads and Pre-emptions	Limitations of Actions	Rural Credits
Change of Name	Horses	Limited Liability	Sale of Goods
Contracts and Agreements	Hotels	Livestock	Sunday Observance
Companies	Husband and Wife	Master and Servant	Taxation of Income
Courts	Income Tax	Mechanics' Liens	Threshers', Thresher Employees' and Timber Woodmen's Liens
Dairies and Creameries	Insurance		Title to Land
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Legal advice of a lawyer is expensive and easily forgotten, so when a person owns a copy of Western Canada Law he can consult it at any time and see the laws in black and white explained in such a way that anyone can understand them.
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Carmangay, Alta.

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I may say that I think this is the most profitable investment I have made in books for some time, also that it is a most valuable book for anyone to have as it will undoubtedly save lots of time and money in seeking legal advice.
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Write out nearest office for chart showing which one of these oils you should use

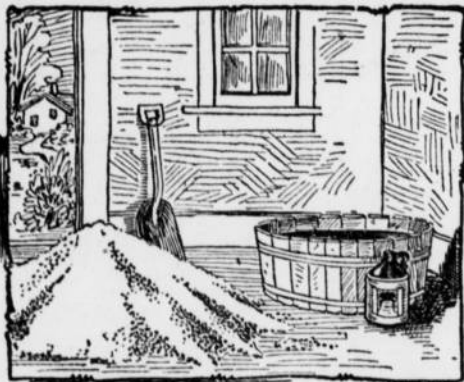
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to inform yourself of the innumerable advantages of Life Insurance. It is probable that you do not know for how small a sum you may, under the policies of The Great-West Life Assurance Company, place your family beyond the necessity of appealing to the sympathy of others should the unexpected happen.

Make these enquiries as a matter of business, not sentiment. It is sometimes necessary to remember that while some wives not only fail to urge insurance upon their husbands, but actively discourage such provision—there is yet to be found THE WIDOW who fails to appreciate the advantage of Life Insurance.

State age, when full details will be mailed of the many attractive plans issued by

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Dept. I.

Head Office - WINNIPEG

2. Other shippers fail to forward the bill of lading. These bills are necessary as an advise that the shipment has been forwarded, as a check on the quantity of wool received and as evidence in case claim must be entered for any shortage.

3. Frequently shippers neglect to attach labels to the sacks bearing their name and address and to put a duplicate in each sack. When we are receiving hundreds of sacks per day it is impossible for us to identify the various shipments unless each sack is plainly marked with the owner's name and address. Labels attached to the outside of sacks are occasionally torn off in handling, hence the necessity for having label bearing owner's name enclosed in each sack.

4. On several shipments this season we found that the name of the shipper as shown on the bill of lading did not correspond with the name on the sacks. These mistakes arose through someone signing the bill of lading as shipper who was not the actual owner of the wool and they lead to a great deal of unnecessary confusion at the warehouse.

5. Perhaps the most fruitful source of worry and confusion is the forwarding of several shipments on one bill of lading. This practice invariably leads to difficulty in separating the various shipments as the bill of lading will show only one name as shipper and there will be several names on the sacks delivered. Again difficulty is found in separating charges and it is seldom that any material saving in freight is effected.

In conclusion I wish to offer three suggestions in regard to the further development of the business. The first is in connection with the payment of advances on wool handled. Much confusion and dissatisfaction resulted this year from the payment of a second advance when producers were expecting final settlement. I would suggest that it would be much more satisfactory if the initial advances were paid on a graded basis when the wool was received and approximated closely to the market value of the various grades, it being understood that the final payment would not be large and would not be available until the end of the company's business year. This system has been followed for many years by the co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan and has given almost universal satisfaction.

At the present time there is great need for improvement in the preparation and marketing of hides and pelts in this province. Fully 50 per cent of our hides and pelts come from animals killed on the farm or in the slaughter houses of town and village butchers. Many of these hides are of poor pattern, frequently considerable flesh is left on the hide or the hide is cut and scored through lack of care in skinning. They are seldom cured and are frequently frozen when they reach the market. They are sold in small lots and have to pay heavy freight charges as was the case with wool in former years. There is room for much educational work and the co-operative organization branch is at present preparing a bulletin covering the skinning of animals and the curing of hides. This will shortly be available for distribution. Each year since the wool marketing work was commenced we have handled small quantities of pelts. This year we handled 3,800 pounds and realize an average of 41c. per pound. We are, however, only in a position to handle pelts while the wool warehouse is in operation. I understand that the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., are in a position to handle hides and pelts at all seasons and I would suggest that the company make some arrangement for assembling car-load shipments in the West so as to provide a service the year round.

I also wish to suggest that western sheep-men should consider the advisability of establishing a woollen mill as a co-operative enterprise. It seems to me a poor policy to ship our wool east each year and to ship in from the east all of our woollen goods when we could establish in the West an industry which would utilize our wool crop and largely supply our home requirements of woollens. There are many places in the West where such a factory could be established with a reasonable prospect of success. I have been advised that several years ago private enterprise

The Grain Growers' Guide

examined the field and decided upon a location and only the exigencies of the war prevented the establishment of a privately-owned woollen factory. I am, however, of the opinion that if anything of this kind is to be established it is the sheep-men of the West who should own and control the enterprise.

It has been said that "satisfaction with the accomplishments of the past is the first symptoms of business decay" but I trust that the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., will not rest satisfied with the laurels already won but will push on and develop so that the institution may be of lasting benefit to all in this western country who either use or produce wool.

1919 Saskatchewan Wool

The following statement from Secretary Thomson's report deals with the wool handled by his department last year.

There were 1,080 consignments totaling 553,333 pounds. The handling cost was approximately 4 7-10 cents per pound. The wool was graded in Regina and forwarded to Toronto as in 1918 but the selling charge this year was 2 cents per pound. Sacks cost 60 cents to \$1.00 each and brought 50 cents each. Paper twine cost 40 cents per pound. Advance at 35 cents was paid on receipt of the wool. Second advance in November at 8 cents less than market price. Final payment expected around February 1.

We anticipate that this final payment will bring the average price very close to that paid in 1918. The market has improved considerably of late and almost of the wool is being sold in the United States the high exchange now paid for American funds will add materially to the return while a considerable refund should be available out of the 2 cents per pound charged for handling by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited.

Heads Sheep and Goat Division

Angus McMillan, B.S.A., until recently lectured in animal husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College, has resigned to accept an appointment of head of the sheep and goat division of the Dominion Livestock Branch. Mr. McMillan graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1912. Later he went to McDonald College, where he was in charge of sheep husbandry for the province. Here he also had considerable experience in organization and administration work. He organized the first Co-operative Wool Growers Association in the Dominion and had charge of the marketing of from 170,000 to 200,000 lbs. of wool annually from ten associations. He has gained considerable prominence as a sheep judge, officiating in that capacity at some of the big exhibitions in the eastern states and Canada. He has a particular knowledge of Southdown Shropshires, Oxford, Leicesters and Cheviots. For a number of years he has been giving considerable time to lecture work.

In his new capacity Mr. McMillan will have jurisdiction over the activities of the division in all provinces. He considers that the West offers an excellent opportunity at the present time for effective work in sheep expansion on account of the system of farming usually followed. Sheep, he says, fit in well with grain growing on account of their ability to keep weeds in check, the inexpensive buildings required to house them, the small amount of labor entailed and the quick returns secured. He looks therefore to doing considerable work in assisting to extend the sheep industry of the prairie provinces.

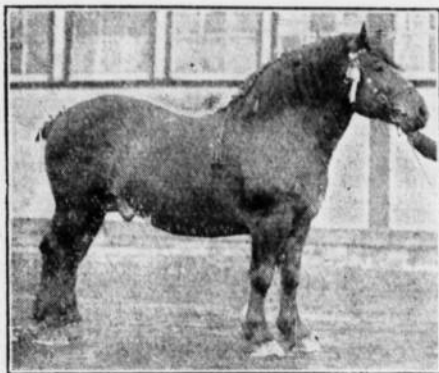
Manitoba Egg-Laying Contest

Where is the man who says winter eggs cannot be produced under our conditions? Let us refer him to the results of the egg laying competition which started November 1, and is to run for 52 weeks. During the ninth week five pens produced more than 20 eggs each; apparently these birds did not observe the holidays. Each pen contained ten birds and the record of each bird as well as that of each pen is kept. Last week Mr. G. F. Thompson's Minnedosa pen led for the week by supplying 45 eggs, six out of the ten birds laid 6 eggs each. The five leading pens for the first nine weeks are as follows:—

1. Thos. Lund, Stonewall 198
2. W. H. Howe, Winnipeg 184
3. G. F. Thompson, Minnedosa 178
4. E. S. Kay, Carnac 136
5. Arthur Howell, Brandon 125

The 1st and 3rd are White Wyandottes; 2nd, Anconas; 4th and 5th White Leghorns.

Canada's Oldest and Largest Stallion Dealers



LEONARD, Belgian Stallion, weighing 2,400 pounds. First in his class, and Champion of the Breed at Calgary Spring Show, 1919. This horse was sold at a long figure.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

In view of the extravagant claims made by certain importers the following returns from the Dominion Government show the largest importers and total number of Percherons and Belgians imported by them into Canada from all sources during 1916, 1917 and 1918 (returns for 1919 not yet available).

VANSTONE AND ROGERS	Percherons	Belgians	Total
Dygart, R. F.	195	80	275
Lazelle & Parr	111	32	143
Devine, W. H.	97	1	98
Champagne, A.	83	0	83
Graham, J. H.	81	0	81
Galbraith, A.	53	2	55
Upper, W. E. and R. O.	47	2	49
Roberts, C. D. & Sons	42	0	42
Rupp, Geo.	42	0	42
Head, C.	0	27	27
	27	1	28

In addition to above we handle almost as many Clydesdales as Percherons. Also a large proportion of our business is exchanging stallions with former customers which does not appear in the above list.

Over 70 per cent. of all stallions in our barns over two years of age average a ton each. These are not only big but have the quality demanded by breeders.

During the summer of 1919, beginning at Saskatoon, Brandon, etc., and ending at Vermilion, at ten of the largest fairs our horses won over 90 per cent. of all possible first prizes in the classes exhibited.

All our horses we guarantee 60 per cent. foal getters and we live up to our guarantee.

Our insurance proposition eliminates all risk in purchasing a stallion. Write and tell us what you want. Terms to suit responsible purchasers. We have some beautiful Shropshire Ram Lambs for sale at reasonable prices.

VANSTONE & ROGERS, North Battleford, Sask.

Branch at Calgary, Alta., Corner 4th Ave. and 5th St. E. A. A. McDonald, Manager

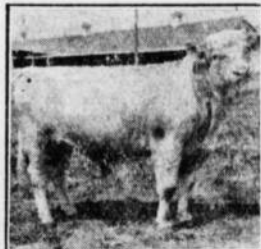
Clydesdales Shorthorns

High-Class Stock
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Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

12 Stallions and a Few Mares

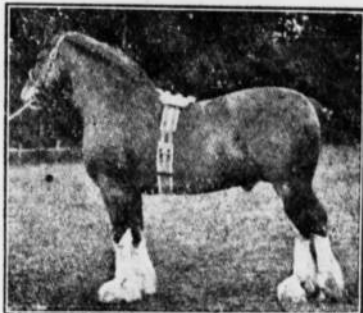
in age from two to six years old and some good ones in the lot. Horses of breeding and quality.



14 Shorthorn Bulls.

from seven months to two years old include an imported-in-dam Princess Royal, an Augusta Brawith Bud, Rosemary, and Bred-books, all by imported sires and dams. Others of choice breeding from imported sires. Bulls at all prices to suit all pockets. Also females of all ages and like breeding for sale. Come early and get a good choice.

John Graham Carberry, Man.



Breeders' Sale of Registered Horses February 10, 11, 12, 13, 1920



This sale includes Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Clydesdale, and French Draft Stallions and Mares.

50 Head of the best Registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 Head Registered Stallions of choice breeding and individuality.

100 Head of Grades, light and draft.

J. J. ASPEL

Bloomington, Ill.

SUCCESSOR TO C. W. HURT

Clydesdales

Our stud of 30 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the leading sires in Scotland, such as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's Pride, Dunrobin, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance Scheme. A few high-class Shorthorns, both sexes, for sale. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

THE North-West's Stallion Factory

Our business is to buy the best Yearlings and Weanlings raised by American Percheron and Belgian breeders. We grow these out in the open in the north and produce

The Best Possible Horse for Northwestern Conditions



A Group of Two-year-olds grown together in the open in the North-west. This is why we can produce big, rugged useful stallions, sure to make good in Canada.

WE HAVE FOR DISPOSAL THIS SEASON

24 PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

Rising Three, 16 of these will weigh a ton at maturity
Six Rising 4, 5 and 6 years

More than 75 per cent. of our Stallions are Sired by International Champions.

Time given to responsible parties. Every horse eligible for registry in Canada.

Write for Particulars.

Lyness & Delancey - Fessenden, N.D.

200 Miles South of Brandon. 150 Miles South-east of Portal.

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farceur's greatest son in service

Service Fee \$100

Pasture free. Mares are all ready being booked. Better book yours while there is room.

Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

George Rupp, Lampman, Sask.



PARAMOUNT - FLASHWOOD - 1610

DUFFERIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

2nd Annual Sale of Pure-bred Livestock

WILL BE HELD AT CARMAN
March 24 and 25

BREEDERS! We proved, last year, our ability to get the last dollar for your animals. Prospects look better than ever. We have built a new heated sale pavilion, adequately lighted, and assuring buyers full comfort. Last year's success will make this event popular with buyers and breeders so write to the secretary for blanks and let us have your entry at an early date.

ENTRIES CLOSE FEBRUARY 20

F. E. CLARK, President.

NEIL A. LOVE, Sec.-Treas.

PERCHERONS - BELGIANS

My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the big State Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real hard headers for sale. Also some ton mares to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones to select from.—FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, Iowa. Direct below St. Paul.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

In Livestock Circles

Obituary

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Benj. S. Pawson, of Coaldale, Alberta, on December 23, at Long Beach, California. Mr. Pawson has been in poor health for some time and had just gone to California to take a much needed rest through the winter. His death took place shortly after his arrival at Long Beach, and was a very severe shock to his family and friends. Mr. Pawson has been in the Coaldale district since 1906, and was one of the leading farmers and stockmen of the south country. The Coaldale district, as well as the whole of southern Alberta, suffers a keen loss in the death of Mr. Pawson.

Mr. Pawson had built up one of the leading herds of pure-bred Shorthorns of the south, and was fast becoming prominent as a breeder of high-grade Shorthorns. It is pleasing to note that the herd that Mr. Pawson has built up will not be dispersed, but will be "carried on" by Mrs. Pawson who has always taken a keen interest in the pure-bred industry. She will be ably assisted in the work by Harry Willis, who has been with Mr. Pawson for a number of years, and who is responsible to no small extent for the results of Mr. Pawson's feeding and breeding methods. Mr. Willis has had considerable experience with pure-bred cattle, and it is safe to predict that under his careful management the work started by Mr. Pawson will be efficiently carried on.

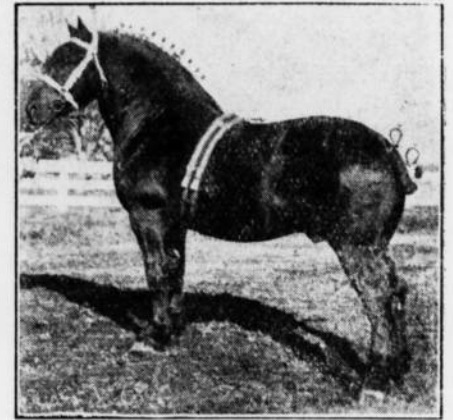
Indications

If auction sale averages throw any light on the immediate future demands for pure-bred stock, cattlemen should take heart from the trend of prices in the United States. At the recent Mousel Brothers' sale at Cambridge, Nebraska, 73 head of Herefords brought an average of \$4,018. Superior Mischief, a choicely-bred Anxiety, brought the top price of \$22,000. Never before in American Hereford history has such a remarkable wholesale deal been consummated.

Dryden-Miller Sale

Supplementing the information given in previous issues of The Guide, relating to the Dryden-Miller sale, we are now able to give definite figures. There are 72 animals catalogued, 65 are females and nearly all are directly imported from Scotland. Owing to the feed restrictions still in force in Britain, it is impossible to

Isaac, of Markam, Ont., has taken ten females of straight Scotch breeding. The highest price was \$2,000 for a two-year-old Eliza. The others averaged \$1,200, and represented the following families: Lovely, Butterfly, Miss Ramsden, Claret, Rosebud, Lancaster, Lady Dorothy, Broad-



Dodo II.

Four-year-old Percheron Stallion. First Prize winner at numerous Corn-belt State Fairs. F. Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

hooks and Dairymaid. These females were all bred to Dale Gladiator, a son of Dale Clarion, by Double Dale, by Avondale.

Saskatchewan Livestock Meetings

Many important questions will be discussed at the coming convention of the stockmen of Saskatchewan, who will meet in Regina, on February 4, 5 and 6. A number of interesting addresses have been arranged for from speakers within the province, from Alberta, Manitoba and from Ottawa, and in addition to this considerable time will be open for discussions. Many of the swine breeders are extremely dissatisfied with the actions of the Board of Commerce as affecting their business. The hog raising industry is now in a very precarious condition at the present time owing to high price of grains and the low price of hogs.

This is only one of the many questions that will be put before the convention, and farmers should make particular note of the dates and arrange to be present.

Canada's New Champion

Zarilda Clothilde, a Holstein cow owned by the Colony Farm, British Columbia, has completed a year's record of 33,153.6 pounds milk, 955.34 pounds fat, carrying a calf 200 days of the test. This production with those of two previous lactations gives her a three-year average of 31,149 pounds milk.

The production of this Dominion Holstein gives her highest rank among Canadian record makers. She is excelled by only one other cow in the world, Tilly Alcartra, whose highest single year's milk flow is 271.2 pounds higher than that in Zarilda Clothilde's best year and whose three-year average is only 86.9 pounds above the phenomenal three-year production of the Canadian champion.

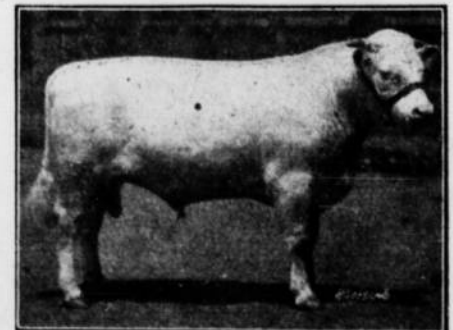
As a junior four-year-old this Colony Farm cow made a world record seven-day milk production by making 817.4 pounds. This record still stands. As a five-year-old she produced 29,826 pounds milk, 784.8 pounds fat. Without being dried off she freshened again and milked 835.5 pounds in seven days, 3,331.7 pounds in 30 days, and 30,462.3 pounds in the year. This record made her the world's heaviest milker under strictly official test.

In her last lactation Zarilda Clothilde made 3,440 pounds milk in her fourth month, and, in six months, 19,337.31 pounds, the world's record for that period. She averaged 100 pounds milk for 260 days. She carried a calf 200 days of the test, being due to freshen in February.

Manitoba R.O.P. Tests

Messrs. Clark and Sims have just put some young Holsteins through the official seven-day test. The records made are very praise-worthy especially in the light of the fact that the cattle had only such feeds as were produced on the farm. As hay was not available for roughage straw supplied the bulk of the rations. We give the records below.

Two-year-old Class		
	Milk	Butter
Lady Ruby Nig	369.6	16.3
Queen Belmer	371.5	17.9
Four-year-old Class		
Ida Johanna Vale	645.7	25.5



Cudham Dreadnought. Shorthorn Bull Calf, imported by Carpenter & Ross, and sold at auction for \$19,500.



*Right willingly
they tug, when their
necks are comfortable*

THE work your horses do, depends largely upon the condition of necks and shoulders. That's where the strain comes, as they tug at the traces. That's where protection is needed. The only proper protection is that afforded by stuffed collar pads such as

TAPATCO BRAND COLLAR PADS

U.S. Patent Dec. 1, 1914
Canadian Patent April 6, 1915

Made of a splendid grade of drill, stuffed with a special composite "stuffing," these Pads fit snug to the neck, absorb the sweat, and so completely "cushion" the shoulder muscles that the comfort of your horses is ensured.

Think of the loss you suffer when horses are laid off—do away with sore shoulders by this sure protection, and so keep your horses at work every working day in the year. Tapatco Pads are soft, springy,

absorbent—they prevent galled, bruised and chafed shoulders.

An exclusive feature of Tapatco Pads is the Tapatco Stapling Device for attaching hooks. This gives a firm hold and makes the hooks secure, long after the fabric itself has become weakened by use.

See that you get "the pad with the felt washer under the hook staple." For sale by Dealers everywhere. If you have any trouble in securing these Pads, write direct to

THE AMERICAN PAD & TEXTILE COMPANY
CHATHAM, ONTARIO
"38 years making Pads"

If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows safe in calf. I have also 40 bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these Cattle or write.

FRANK COLLICUT

636-11th AVE. W. - CALGARY



Shorthorns and Clydesdales

A few SHORTHORN females for sale; also two good CLYDESDALE mares.

Apply—LORNE C. WILKIN, Myrtle P.O., Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

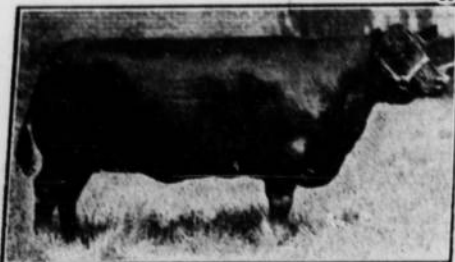
Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

OAK BLUFF HERO, by Imp. Oakland Star, and WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS, by Imp. Gainford Marquis.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail.

Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON - Priddis, Alta.

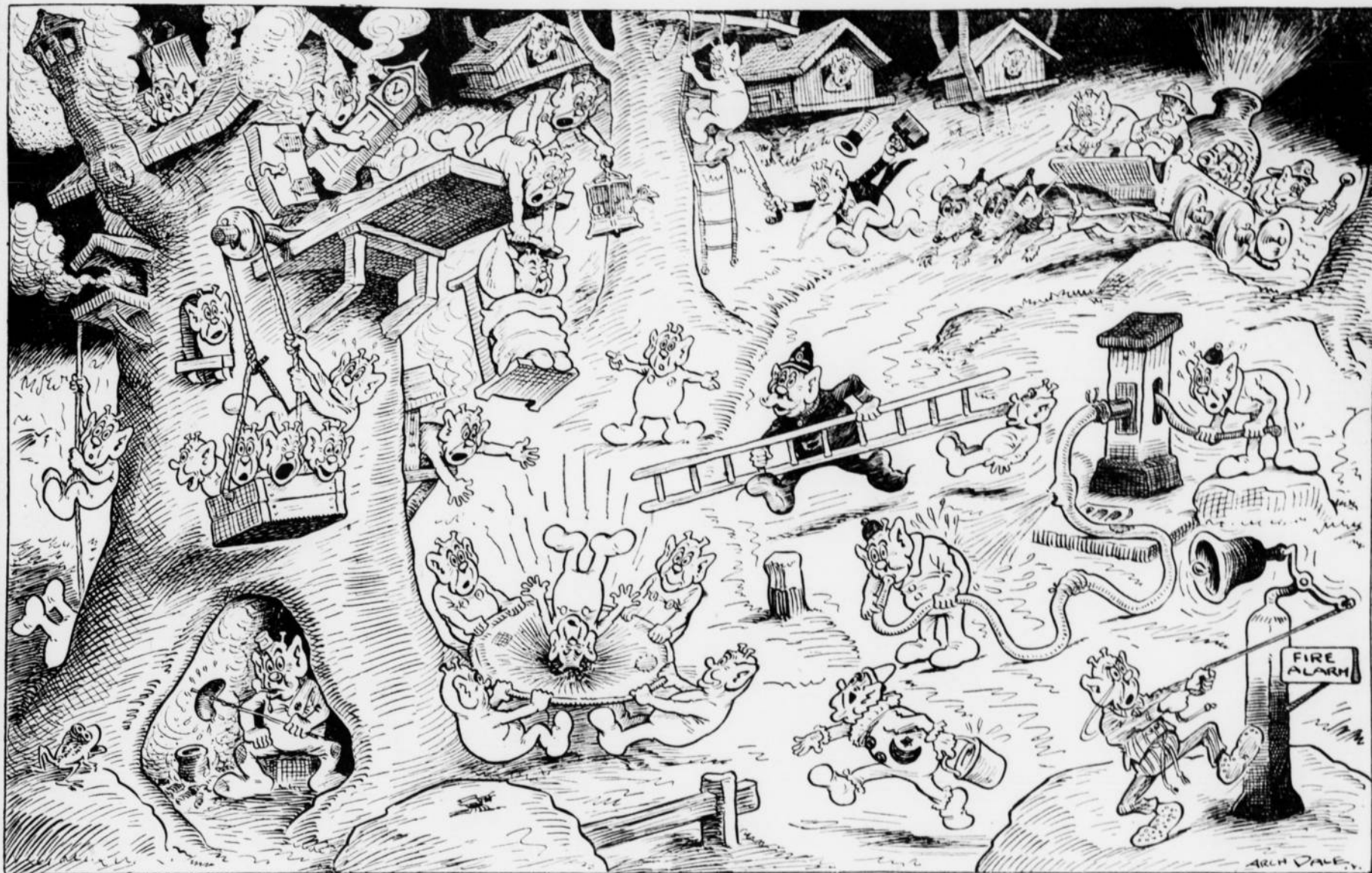


Woodlawn Stock Farm

We are offering for sale 12 Very Choice ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ranging from 8 to 28 months old. Also a choice lot of COWS and HEIFERS, all safe in calf to our herd bulls, Victor of River-view and Erica Erwin C.

W. T. Turner, Kinley, Sask.

FIRE! FIRE!!



The cry rang from one end of Dooville to the other and what a commotion it created. Note with what vigor Percy is ringing the bell, at what speed the fire wagon is travelling. Old Doc. Sawbones is sure that someone is going to need his assistance before the affair is over and in his haste he is out-running the "fire mice" that are drawing the hose cart.

My! What fuss and furore, and after all it was all smoke. Smoke which came from the fire Sleepy Sam had built to toast his dinner sausage. There will be trouble when they discover that it was a false alarm. Now listen. The Guide has a great big fat book, entitled **The Doo Dads**, and it is chuck full of funny Doo Dad pictures like the one above, and the most intensely interesting stories you ever read. There are Doo Dad pictures on every page and there is one of these books for every boy and girl who reads The Guide and they do not cost you one cent. Hundreds of boys and girls have secured copies of this great big funny picture book and they take their crayons and color all the trees, and the houses, and the wagons, and put red trousers on some of the Doo Dads and brown ones on others, and put green spots on the frogs and it makes the finest game ever. When they have finished coloring the pictures they sure have a beautiful book that they can keep for ever and ever and show their friends and everything. It's fine.

The Big Contest Sheet

Then besides this. With every book is mailed a great big Doo Dad picture, printed on paper that is especially suited to coloring, and you can color this contest sheet and send it in to The Guide, and each month there is a big contest and cash prizes are given for pictures that are colored best, and a beautiful "Certificate of Merit" printed in gold and green, and signed by Mr.

Dale, the daddy of all the Doo Dads, himself.

You sure want a copy of this great big, dandy, fat Doo Dad book. Just take your ruler and a piece of paper and measure 9 inches one way and 12 inches the other way and see what a big sheet it takes, and you will see how big the Doo Dad book is, for the pages are just that size. Measure up your sheet of paper and then imagine a Doo Dad picture on it. I'll say it's mighty fine and you will be delighted. Old Doc. Sawbones will send you a copy.

Now the way you get it is to fill in your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to Old Doc. Sawbones, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg. By next mail you will get a letter from Old Doc. and then in just a few days you can have your own Doo Dad Book and can color the pictures, and the contest sheet, and enter the monthly competition and everything.

Now the thing to do is to mail the coupon to Old Doc. Cut it out right NOW before you turn this page and mail it the very first time you are in town.

That's the way to get your Doo Dad Book, so don't put off sending in the coupon.

COUPON

Cut Me Out Now — And Mail Me

DOCTOR SAWBONES,
290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Doc: Please hurry and send me full particulars about Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book.

SIGNED

AGE P.O.

BOY OR GIRL PROVINCE



ALTERATION SALE

Resumed at the House of McLean

Work on the big addition to our store has been suspended since the first of December. The heavy rush of holiday business in every department made this necessary. Our Annual Stock-taking followed the holidays, and now that it has been completed, alterations have been resumed.



A legitimate clearing of heavy stocks of high grade

PIANOS

Specially priced from \$395 up

No departure is being made in this sale from the House of McLean policy of avoiding all spurious sale schemes and questionable selling methods. Our regular prices are too low to permit of constant price changes. But the actual conditions due to the extension and remodelling of our premises have forced us to clear our piano stocks as quickly as possible. Our special values are all the more attractive for this reason. All lines of new pianos in which we are heavily stocked are generously reduced. Every instrument in our exchange department has been well marked down.

We would advise every prospective piano purchaser to fill in the Coupon below and mail today.



The West's Greatest Music House
The Home of the Heintzman & Co., Piano and the Victrola

329 Portage Avenue Dept. G. Winnipeg

J. J. H. McLean & Co., Ltd., 329 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:—

Please send me full particulars of your "Alteration Sale" Piano Values.

Name _____

Address _____

Dept. G.

Just Put Clothes In—the Washer Does the Work

If you have a gasoline engine—if you have electric power—then no longer need you even work the lever of a hand-operated power washing machine. Let "power" help your work as it does your husband's!

Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is "turn on the juice."



Maxwell
Power Bench Washer

—will do the washing while you do other work! No need to watch it—it can't go wrong. It will do the wringing too. Easy to operate—simple and strong in construction—perfect in mechanism. Made in one-, two-, or three-tub size; operated equally well by 1 1/2 h.p. electric motor, or any gasoline engine. Write us to-day for full particulars—it will be time well-spent.

38 MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dep. U ST. MARYS, Ont.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured

As at	Insurance in Force	\$75,631,537.00
December	Assets	1,285,524.87
31st, 1918.	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada?

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Good Farm Books are to be had from The Grain Growers' Guide, Book Department. Send for a catalog.

U.F.W.A. Secretary's Report

Showing Farm Women Taking More Interest in Every Phase of Work

It is with pleasure that I submit to you my first annual report as secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

Following the resignation of your former secretary, I took up the duties of acting secretary on February 11, and continued to act in this capacity until July 2, when I received my appointment as provincial secretary. Until the school term ended on June 30 I taught school in Calgary, coming to the office after 4 o'clock on school days whenever possible, also on Saturdays, etc. I addressed several meetings of locals on Saturdays during this period, for which I received the expenses and per diem allowance of an officer of the organization. An honorarium of \$100, given me by the association for my work as acting secretary was accepted with deep appreciation.

During these five months when school duties prevented me from attending to all the secretarial work, and since then when organization work has occupied a large proportion of my time, Miss J. B. Kidd, of the Central office staff, attended to much of the correspondence, and has in many ways assisted in the work of the U.F.W.A. with sympathetic understanding, readiness and efficiency.

Organization Work

Organization work being the means by which the association develops and gains strength, it was understood upon my appointment that I should devote as much time as possible to organizing locals and to visiting those already established. Since July 1 I have addressed series of meetings in southern Alberta, the Peace River, Spirit River and Grande Prairie districts, and in portions of Battle River, Victoria and Red Deer constituencies. In all, this year I have addressed 61 meetings of which 15 were U.F.W.A. locals already formed. I organized 18 women's locals, and at three of the points organization resulted following my visit. At other points the women decided for the present to join the local U.F.A.

It has been a very real pleasure to me to visit these locals and to meet many of the members personally. I feel that it has been productive of a close, friendly relationship between the locals and Central. Locals and their officers are not just lists of names after one has visited them and met the members, but real men and women, interesting and energetic, and possessing firm faith in the future of the farmers' movement. Everywhere I received loyal support from the U.F.A. local, and everywhere I experienced the most whole-hearted and generous hospitality of our members.

There was ample evidence that farm women are awakening to their responsibility in regard to the public welfare and their duty with respect to the franchise. They are studying their own community problems and also looking farther afield into those great problems which face the nation.

I have frequently found the Women's Institute antagonistic to our attempts to organize new locals of the U.F.W.A. But, generally speaking, I have observed that both men and women on the farm are taking note of the basic difference between these two women's organizations, and realizing that the U.F.W.A., being democratically organized, entirely independent of government control and free to dictate its own policy, makes possible a freedom of thought and democratic development which suits the present-day needs of our farm women as no government controlled organization possibly can.

Relief Work

During the latter part of the summer it was apparent that relief would be greatly needed for those living in the drought-stricken areas of the province, beyond that which was forthcoming from government sources, namely fuel and groceries. It was felt that this relief should take the form of winter clothing, and after some thought as to the best method of handling such a tremendous undertaking, not having adequate facilities at Central office, it was decided that the Red Cross Society

would be the logical channel through which to work.

Accordingly, being assured of the hearty co-operation of the Red Cross, Central office sent out a circular and questionnaire to U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals in the federal constituencies of Battle River, Lethbridge, Macleod and those portions of Bow River south of the Bow and north of the Red Deer River, to ascertain exactly the nature and quantity of assistance required.

To all other locals in the province a circular was sent later, soliciting contributions of money and clothing, the latter to be sent direct to the Red Cross depot, Calgary. A relief fund is open at Central office for contributions of money which are acknowledged and official receipt mailed from Central, and the money turned over to the Red Cross. The response to this appeal was prompt and generous and the subsequent arrival of well-filled boxes in homes where the contents were so sadly needed has called forth letters of sincere and hearty appreciation of the efforts made by the U.F.A. the U.F.W.A. and the Red Cross.

In November the Women's Institute established a relief depot in Calgary, thus duplicating to some extent the work of the Red Cross. A conference of all relief organizations in the province, both of a military and civil nature, was held in Calgary, December 22, at the call of the premier, with the object of co-ordinating relief and preventing over-lapping. At this conference it was agreed that outside of the operations of the Patriotic Fund, all other relief to returned soldiers and their families would be handled through the Red Cross Society.

Regarding civil relief, it was agreed that the representatives of the societies present and others engaged in relief work be a council to take concerted action in emergencies and where the distress is widespread, Mrs. Waagen, honorary secretary of the Alberta Provincial Branch of the Red Cross, being appointed convener.

Junior Branches

Young people's work has taken a very important place in our thoughts and efforts during the past year, and it has been thought advisable to have Miss Kidd act as junior branch secretary, in order that this work may receive special attention at Central.

In October I attended the National Conference of Character Education, held in Winnipeg, as a delegate of the U.F.A., and with the object as well of becoming familiar with the work of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The secretaries' conferences were well attended both at Edmonton and Calgary, the proportion of U.F.W.A. delegates being very gratifying. The women met in separate session on the morning of the second day, when they discussed in a lively manner the various phases of the work of the association and exchanged helpful ideas in regard to the work of the local.

Conclusion

Through all my work this past year I have been sensible of the kindly feeling which exists between the locals and Central office, and have appreciated at all times the helpfulness of officers and members.

The year's work has been, to me, exceedingly interesting and inspiring. As I have grown daily more in touch with the work, both in the locals and in Central office, I have come to have some realization of the worth and immensity of the task before us, my enthusiasm has grown and my faith in the ultimate success of our aims strengthened.

ANNA M. ARCHIBALD.

In the shade of the old apple tree
Where the snow and the rain blow so free,

It's no place to store
The binder and mower
And implements there that you see;
For the rust and the rot you'll agree,
Are worse than hard usage would be,
And the paint that they wore
Is a shade, nothing more—
Just the shade of the old apple tree.



How the Sunflowers Grew Last Season in Manitoba.
Hemp and Sunflowers growing side by side on the Manitoba Agricultural College Farm.

The Production of Ensilage

The Crops That Can Be Used and the Advantages of Each—By Prof. T. J. Harrison

THE solution of many of our cropping problems, such as weeds, rust, drifting soil, etc., depends upon the planting of a greater diversity of farm crops. Diversified farming must of necessity include livestock, since many of the crops we would like to introduce must be marketed through them. There seems, however, to be some problems that must be solved before the livestock side of the farm can be made profitable. One of the big difficulties is the production of suitable feed. This problem is three-fold, the securing of better pasture, more suitable winter feeds, and cheaper and more reliable succulent feeds.

In the production of succulent crops we have depended upon both roots and ensilage. In the West the cost of producing and storing root crops makes the general feeding of them almost prohibitive. It would, therefore, seem that, for the present at least, ensilage would be the best means of supplying this type of feed.

What Takes Place in the Silo

It is an undisputed fact that all classes of livestock thrive, make their largest gains and give a greater production of milk, when they have access to the green feeds during the summer, either in the form of pasture or soiling crops. Our endeavour, therefore, during the winter, should be to give them as near green feed as can be supplied. In supplying food for the human race we endeavour to overcome this difficulty by "canning" fruits and vegetables; for the stock we endeavour to do much the same thing on a larger scale, by ensiling the crop.

It is an understood fact that if a food is moist and warm it decomposes or rots. This decomposition or rotting is brought about by a bacterial action. If we can prevent or arrest this action, the food will not be destroyed. Before these bacteria can work they must have warmth, moisture and air. If any one of these factors is absent their work will stop. We use this knowledge in preserving food for both human and animal use. The refrigerator or cold storage plant makes use of the first factor. The drying of food or the curing of fodder the second, and the canning or ensiling, the third.

When the green crop is placed in the silo all the air cannot be excluded, no matter how thoroughly it is packed. The bacteria make use of this air present, and fermentation starts and continues until the air is used up. This gives the food a fermented flavor which is fortunately relished by most classes of livestock. Just here it might be well to note that some scientists are now advocating bone-dry ensilage, claiming that it is more valuable for feed than the old-fashioned fermented feed. The bacteria commonly supposed to be responsible for the fermentation in silage, produce what is known to distillers as wild white yeast. This yeast is the cause of the over fermentation and decay. If they could be replaced by lactic acid bacteria, the air would be

used up before over fermentation takes place and the ensilage would therefore be sweeter. This is accomplished by securing from the bacteriologist a culture of lactic acid bacteria. These are mixed with water or other substances and spread over the ensilage, when the silo is being filled. Up to date we have not made a test of this but next year our project will include it.

Ensilage Crops

Corn.—The field husbandry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College has been experimenting with different crops for ensilage for the last three or four years. The results of these investigations, up to date, would seem to indicate that where corn can be grown it gives the best all round results.

In the south-eastern part of the province fodder corn can be grown with a reasonable degree of success. Considering both yield and early maturity North Western Dent, Longfellow and Minnesota No. 13 give best results. These varieties, however, are not so suitable for the north and western part of the province. With this in mind the field husbandry department has been endeavoring to develop an earlier type of corn that will grow in these districts and produce a fair amount of fodder, the idea being that if we could get a variety that would produce seed in the Red River Valley, it would be sufficiently hardy and early enough for fodder farther north and west. Two varieties were used in this experiment, North Western Dent and Quebec No. 28. The work consisted largely in adapting these varieties to our climate. By observation and selection, strains have been developed that have matured at the college for the last four years. Last year a strain of Quebec 28 was increased and this year the seed will be distributed to farmers in the valley, who will undertake to grow it for seed. The product of their crop will be sold for fodder production. Last year on the college farm this variety gave a yield of 79 bushels of shelled corn per acre. At the present time, therefore, this project gives promise of being eminently successful.

Oats.—Oats or Oats and Peas have always been thought of as a good substitute for corn in the manufacture of ensilage. That they make as good ensilage cannot be disputed, but in most places in the south and east of the province, they do not give a sufficient yield to make them a desirable crop for this purpose. In the northwest or the oat-growing district, they could be used to advantage. Having a hollow stem they require more packing when the silo is being filled than corn. Peas and vetch will improve the quality of the ensilage if mixed with the oats, but the seed is so expensive that they are almost prohibitive.

Other crops.—In hotter, drier sections of the country, millet would come second both in point of yield and quality. Rape and buckwheat were also ensiled. The rape gave a high yield per acre but the quality of both it and buckwheat were

DETERMINATION

The Seed you sow determines the crop

Be determined to sow nothing but the best

SEED OATS

General Crop
Exceptional Values

Clean, Plump, Good Vitality.
Write for prices on large quantities

We have choice stocks of Pedigreed and Selected Seed Grain

OATS—McKenzie's 96
Banner, Special Strain
Banner, Registered
Gold Rain
Garton's 22
Victory or Seger
Abundance
60-Day or July

WHEAT—Red Bobs
Kitchener
Marquis, Gold Standard
Marquis, Registered
Red Fife, Gold Standard
Red Fife, Dr. Saunders'
Prelude Extra Early
Durum or Macaroni

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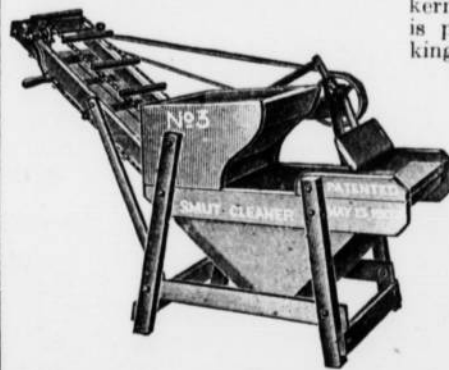
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not equal to the other crops. Sweet clover and Alfalfa were other crops that were preserved in this manner, and while they make excellent ensilage, it is doubtful if it would pay to ensile them, when they can be cured as dry fodder.

Sunflowers.—Sunflowers are receiving considerable publicity at the present time as an ensilage crop, and at the present stage of our investigations give promise of being one of the best substitutes for corn in the cooler districts. They are hardier than corn, in that in both in the spring and fall they are not easily injured by frost. They can, therefore, be sown earlier and cut later than corn. Like corn they are an intertilled crop and can be used to control weeds. The yield is heavier than corn. Last year on stubble land they gave a yield of 35 tons per acre green weight, while corn gave 15 tons. The chemistry department report that they contain more fat and protein but also a greater portion of crude fibre so that a digestion test might show them about equal to corn. The animal husbandry department is making a feeding test with sunflower silage against roots with sheep, and corn silage with cattle. While this experiment is not complete they report that the sunflowers are very laxative and for that reason cannot be fed in as large quantities as corn. This was the same experience that they had at the University at Saskatoon. They



Sudan Grass, Manitoba Agricultural College, 1919.

were able, however, to feed 25 lbs a day by mixing it with cut straw. It would seem therefore, that it could be tried out to advantage by silo owners in most parts of the West.

Sunflower Culture

Since sunflowers are a new crop in the West a word about the method of culture used on the college farm might be interesting. The variety used that gave the best results was the Mammoth Russian; advertised by all our seed houses at about 25c. per lb. The crop was planted on fall-plowed stubble and the seed bed prepared as for corn. Since the crop is hardier than corn it can be sown earlier sometime between May 15, and June 1, would be the range of dates, with the emphasis on the early planting. The seed can be sown the same as corn with an ordinary corn planter or grain drill in continuous rows three feet apart, with the seed from three to ten inches apart in the row, the thicker seeding giving finer stems and higher yields but not such a spectacular crop. Putting the seed from four to five inches apart in a three foot drill will require from eight to ten pounds of seed per acre.

Machinery used for cultivating corn can be used for the sunflowers as the cultivation of this crop is similar to that of corn. Sunflowers can be harvested the same as corn with a corn binder. If the crop is tall the knotters may have to be removed and the stalks dropped loose.

New Head at Claresholm

O. S. Longman, B.S.A., at present farming at Deloraine, Man., has been appointed to succeed the recently resigned principal of the provincial agricultural school at Claresholm, Alta. Graduating from Manitoba in 1913, Mr. Longman served on the original staff of the Claresholm school where he won a large place in the affection of the student body and the community at

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large. After leaving Claresholm he acted in the capacity of field husbandry instructor at Olds, returning to the home farm to replace an enlisted brother. The department is to be congratulated on obtaining Mr. Longman's services.

Experience Growing Speltz

The farmers of this part of the province have had low yields of barley for several years. The main causes seem to be drought and rust. We need grain for fattening hogs and cattle. Oats, owing to their low percentage of carbohydrates in proportion to their protein content, do not take the place of barley as a fattening ration.

A drought-resistant, rust-defying grain that could be used to fatten farm stock would be a useful addition to our farm crops. Will speltz fill this want?

Speltz has the reputation of being a drought-resistant plant, and the experience of our experimental stations and farmers seems to bear this out. For the benefit of those not familiar with it, it may be explained that speltz is a variety of wheat. It has a long, stiff straw and the chaff when threshed adheres to the grain.

From 1901 to 1905 considerable speltz was grown in this district, and from conversation with a number of farmers who grew it the writer has gleaned the following facts: First, the yields were high, one farmer, in 1902, off three acres of backsetting threshed 300 bushels of speltz, but this was an exceptional yield. Several farmers say it always out-yielded barley, others state that there was little difference.

In regard to yields it may be said that these seasons were wet seasons and all kinds of grain yields were high.

Second, all farmers who grew speltz agree that the grain was equal to barley for feeding cattle or hogs. It has been stated that the chaffy nature of the grain made it difficult to crush, but one farmer who grew it extensively assured me that they had no trouble in that respect. Further, he stated, that when cut on the green side speltz straw was equal to oat straw as feed. The question may be asked: "Why did not the farmers continue to grow speltz?" I asked the farmers this question. First, it must be remembered that the seasons mentioned were wet seasons, and barley gave high yields so there was no gain in growing two varieties of feed grain. There was no market for speltz. Wheat growing was our main business in those years, prices for cattle and hogs were so low that there was no temptation to engage in feeding stock when wheat yields were invariably high, and our land was new and clean.

In 1918, S. Casselman, of Lauder, had a yield of 44 bushels of speltz per acre. He sets high value in it as a grain crop, on account of its high yield, high feeding value and the quality of the straw for feeding stock. A neighbor grew a few acres in 1918 and 1919, it yielded twice as much per acre as barley and was not affected by rust.

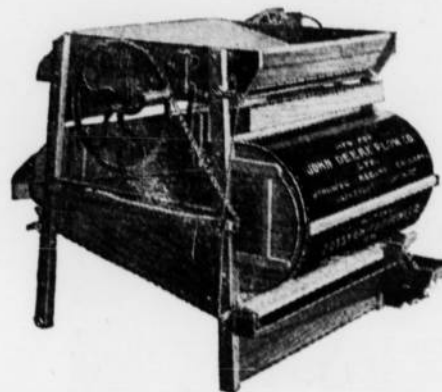
At Brandon Experimental Farm in 1900, a very dry season, speltz yielded 2,740 pounds of grain per acre, and Red Fife wheat 1,380 pounds. In the following years if the season was dry speltz out-yielded wheat. In wet seasons there was very little difference in yield. The grain was found to have practically the same feeding value as barley. The feeding value of the straw was found to be equal to that of wheat straw. The experimental stations ceased growing speltz after trying it for some seasons, the main reason being that it did not out-yield barley, therefore it was unnecessary. One fact their experience brought out was that speltz was rust-resistant.

Now, under the prevailing conditions, where drought and rust seem to stay with us season after season, will speltz be a useful crop? That can only be tested by actual experiment of each farmer on his own farm. If the speltz does not out-yield barley he will have lost nothing and if it does he will have gained something. The writer is not trying to boom speltz, we have no seed for sale. But I am trying to find a grain crop for fattening stock that will replace barley where drought and rust make barley an unprofitable crop. Perhaps some readers of The Guide can give us all further light on the value of speltz as a farm crop.—G. McL., Man.

Clean Seed---Properly Sown

A grain grower's whole existence depends on the harvest he reaps. And his crop depends on the quality of seed and the degree of care with which it is sown. He should never be satisfied until he has the best seed and the best implements he can procure.

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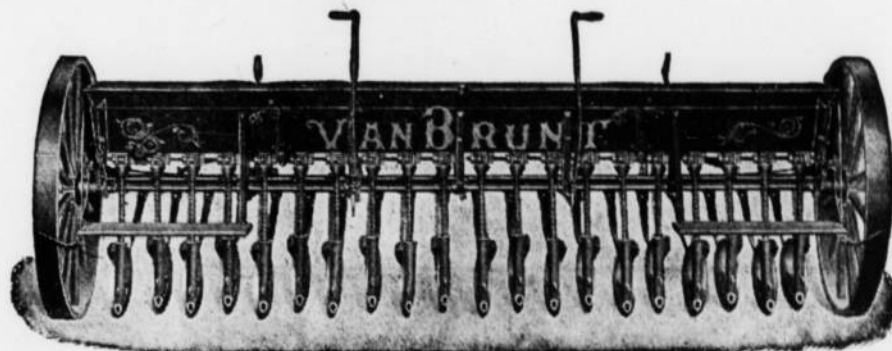
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Religion and Life

The Body of Christ—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

BY the time this sermon appears in print the churches of Christ in the Dominion will be making the great supreme effort to ensure the success of the Inter-church Forward Movement. For months now the leaders of the churches, ministers and laymen alike, have been putting forth herculean endeavors to promote the interests of one of the greatest movements affecting the life of the churches ever conceived and carried out. The next week or two will see the harvest of their labors and the question agitating the minds of many at the close of the campaign will be, "what shall the harvest be?"

Whatever that harvest may be, one thing is clear to the man who thinks. The claims of the church upon the love and loyalty of men and women in this Dominion have been presented with a passion and force never before known. The educative value of the campaign has been incalculable, which in itself is a great good.

Now the question that has occurred to me is this, is the church worthy of the devotion it has been demanding? Have we, men and women of the churches, got such a conception of the worth of the church that it is natural and right for us to answer the call for consecrated service on behalf of the church of Christ? What is the church to us? Do we really believe in it and its mission? Is the church to us simply a case of the thought of a building, a minister, some officials and a service on Sundays, with an occasional social gathering? If that is so, it must be a matter of consternation to us that the church is making large claims for self-sacrifice involved in the very idea of the Forward Movement. I want to suggest in this sermon-article that if we have any poor, mean idea of the place and function of the church of Christ, we are woefully mistaken and need to reconsider our view.

With all its faults and failures, the church of Jesus Christ throughout the ages has been a mighty factor for righteousness. Looking down the centuries, we see the church steady and strong, the channel, however, imperfect at times of the proclamation of the will of God for men. In its communion earnest men and true have made it a witness to the world of eternal things amid the temporalities of life. Through its work and service sinful and sordid men and women have been raised to godly and wholesome living. From its earliest times until now, the church has been the centre of influences redeeming and sweetening communal life—and I am not forgetting the blots on its escutcheon in this regard.

In his significant and thought-provoking book on *The Jesus of History*, Prof. T. R. Glover shows how the early church, confronted with the Pagan world, "out-thought," "out-lived" and "out-died" the Pagan. Christ conquered the gods of Rome because Christians had finer thoughts, lived finer lives and died finer deaths than did the Pagan. This writer gives a stirring and magnificent picture of the early church, its struggles and its triumphs. Unfortunately through the ages the church lost its pristine piety and fervor and became gross and dull. It fell a prey to the materialistic standards of the world around it and its very success became its undoing. Nevertheless, it had its fine periods of power and spiritual passion and the world of today is more indebted than we realize to the church of the past. We ought to be able to say of the church of Christ, "with all thy faults I love thee still."

In these present days men of large vision and fine devotion are striving to bring back that early power and self-sacrifice, adapted in its ends to the life of today. I have often thought that if men and women had a higher conception of the worth of the church, a more informed sense of its historic mission and present dignity, they would be less under the spell of "local" and temporary ideas that hurt the life and work of the church. That is why I want to try to write something on the New Testament idea of the church as the Body of Christ.

If we had thought of the church as

the Body of Christ we should certainly have honored it more than we have done. When Jesus went away He left His followers to carry on His work. They then became His "body" in the world. They were in the world in place of Him. The church of today, if it is true to Him, is the incorporation of the spirit and purpose of Jesus Christ. If that thought does not give every member of the church of Christ subject for reflection, I do not know how he can be impressed. If Jesus were here, we should honor Him surely. Then ought we not to honor the institution that carries on His work?

The parents of today can do much to promote the future welfare and usefulness of the church. The young will largely reflect the views of their elders. The honor and devotion given to the church by their parents will lead them to give it their honor and devotion too. In every branch of Christ's church there are laymen of priceless worth whose fathers and mothers were finely serviceable in their day and generation. You parents, give to the church your loyal support, in speech, sympathy and attendance. As far as in you lies, speak well of it and its ministry. Don't, if you want your minister or clergyman to be influential for good, think and act toward him on the hired man theory—the theory that you are paying him to do what you want him to do. If you have to criticize the church, do it discriminatingly and constructively, to help its work not to hinder it. Recognize that in the church you have a part to play.

Any body, or organ of the body, will atrophy and die if not exercised. In the church, we are all members in particular and upon all members of the Body of Christ rest the responsibility for the healthy activity of the whole. We have no right to join the church of Christ and then go to sleep. You remember that the scriptures says of Jonah, "Jonah paid his . . . and then fell asleep." When he had paid his fare, his responsibility ended, so he fancied. There are many members of the church like that. They pay so much—or so little—a year to the church but there their effort ends. If the church is worthy of your financial support, it is worthy of your wholehearted service. Inactive members are a drag on the progress of the church. Don't be like the mother of the little girl who came running downstairs after rummaging in the attic, calling out: "Oh! mother I have found your religion in your trunk." The old membership certificate had never been presented and most likely the child was perfectly right. Her mother's religion was in the trunk. That's a bad place for religion.

The theme of this remarkable chapter the twelfth of first Corinthians, is that in the church the members are all joined together in love and sympathy. There are diversities of gifts and diversities of temperaments but the one spirit rules all. This chapter is a lesson in largeness of charity and breadth of appreciation. If we act according to its teaching we shall recognize that in the church of Christ all temperaments, the ardent, the critical and the aesthetic are necessary and useful. We shall learn more and more to emphasize our agreements rather than our differences and to respect and reverence the good of others. One part of the church of Christ will then give justice to the work of the other. "Christ's faith makes but one body of all souls," says Crasshaw. If we all had that spirit, how it would lessen denominational jealousy and bitterness. I like what Carlyle says on this subject, "Are not all true men that live, or that ever lived, soldiers of the same army, enlisted under Heaven's captaincy to do battle against the same enemy, the empire of darkness and wrong? Why should we mis-know one another, fight not against the enemy but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniform?" Why, indeed!

One last word. We must not forget that Christ is the head of the church. We are members of an organization but we are joined in passionate loyalty and love to a person, Jesus Christ. That is what matters most.

The Countrywoman

Universal Military Training

THE Calgary Herald is rather inclined to favor universal military training. "Opposed as it is and always will be," says the Herald, "to anything favoring of the spirit of militarism as that term is recognized in European countries, The Herald confesses that it is very favorably disposed to the suggestion of general military training for the young men of the Dominion."

The Herald rather abuses its statement by commenting in the tenor of preparedness, which means militarism, no matter how careful any nation may be to educate its people that military training is not militarism. It does not require military training to build up fine physiques. The Y.M.C.A. in every country has done far more towards building up a good physique in the young men of the country than has any compulsory military training. If the amount of money necessary for the military training of the youths of the country could be used in building up town and country Y.M.C.A.'s, and staffing them, the results would far outclass those to be obtained through compulsory military training, and the germs of militarism would be conspicuous by their absence. After all, if a nation would be prepared for war it is very easy to precipitate war. General headquarters staff for any military establishment is composed of those persons whose business is and has been war, and it is utterly impossible to have the entire youth of the country pass through the influence of these war lords without absorbing some of the militaristic atmosphere, and then the harm is done.

The Herald avers that there is little in the way of good argument that can be advanced against the proposal for universal military training if one is able to get the idea of militarism out of one's mind and consider the proposal dispassionately. That is an utter impossibility. One cannot be trained for military service without looking less fearfully upon the poison of militarism. The Herald further suggests that the minister of militia should propose a plan embodying his ideas on this subject so that the feeling of the people may be tested out upon it. The Herald referred, of course, to the late minister of militia, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, who has recently been replaced by Hon. J. A. Calder. The fact that the plans should emanate from the Department of Militia is a black eye for the proposal to begin with. The plain people of this country who thought the last war was a war to end war, will most certainly look with askance upon any hinted proposal for military training coming from the Department of Militia. If the Herald's proposal is ever given form the Herald is due for an awakening as to the attitude of the people of Canada to compulsory military training.

Amend Mothers' Pensions

A bill to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act of Saskatchewan has been introduced into the legislature and has passed its second reading. As the act stands today only those mothers who are also widows can benefit under its provisions. The act is to be amended by striking out the second clause defining the mothers who may benefit and substituting the following: "2. The lieutenant-governor-in-council may set aside during each fiscal year out of the consolidated fund of the province such sum or sums, not to exceed in the whole amount voted for that purpose by the legislature, to provide support or partial support for any mother who is a widow, or whose husband is either an inmate of an institution for incurables or for the feeble minded or insane or is permanently incapacitated by incurable disease, feeble-mindedness of mind or insanity, and who on account of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children, and who is otherwise a proper person to have the custody of such child or children."

Thus the act will extend its benefits to another class of mothers equally deserving—those whose husbands are

still alive but incapacitated. The annual expenditure under the act had increased materially since its enactment. At the last session of the legislature \$16,000 was voted for carrying out the government's obligations under it. The members of the House must be prepared to still further increase the vote for this purpose if they accept the amendment contained in the bill before them. The government felt that its experience under the present act amply justified the continuance and extension of the work of assisting these unfortunate mothers to care for their children.

"I wish to commend this bill," said Mr. Fraser (Souris). "It is one of the best bills that have been brought down in some considerable time. The old act was unworkable because it excepted

mitted to the ratepayers at the next municipal election it was carried by a large majority. He gets \$3,600 a year and the council pays his livery bill.—James H. Fuller, McCreary, Man.

League of Nations Meet

It is cheering news to hear that the informal call for the first meeting of the League of Nations council is to be shortly issued. It is to be issued by Premier Clemenceau, of France. President Wilson, was, by the treaty of Versailles, to have called the first meeting, but the failure of the United States to ratify the peace treaty has placed President Wilson in a rather embarrassing position.

The call which Premier Clemenceau is issuing is regarded as a simple notification to enable the delegates to reach

British people. Are they going to show themselves worthy of this great opportunity or not? If they are, there is no time to be lost, for there is much to be done. Schemes for the limitation of armaments must be worked out; terms of the mandates must be settled, and mandatories appointed; an international court of justice must be established.

"Beyond these and other duties directly imposed upon the league by the covenant and treaty there are many circumstances at the present time, which, in the words of article I, 'threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.'"

"There is the Russian situation, economic chaos in many European countries, and controversies left unsettled by the peace conference; defects in the peace treaty itself, and particularly its financial provisions. All these matters are 'within the sphere of action of the league.' It will be the duty of the League of Nations union to formulate a policy on these matters and to urge it upon the government. But it would be premature today to lay down that policy in detail.

"Certain points, however, such as the early admission of former enemy powers to the league, democratization of assembly and insistence on publicity as the great international antiseptic have been enthusiastically endorsed by almost every meeting held on the pecuniary contribution to aid us in destroying these powers."

Home for Defectives

Some time ago the Local Council of Women of Winnipeg, started a campaign to secure a home for mental defectives in Manitoba. They are undertaking the campaign by distributing cards to be filled in with the name of the sender and sent to the premier of Manitoba.

The report of the Public Welfare Commission covers the need for such an institution very thoroughly. The report says: "Idots, are, in many cases, housed in the Home for Incurables at Portage la Prairie, but defectives of different grades are found in almost every institution examined—gaols, homes, schools, industrial schools, etc. The majority of criminals come under this head (defectives). Again, prostitution is to a great extent carried out by the high and low-grade imbeciles. In our own experience more than 60 per cent. of the prostitutes examined, and the number is large, have proved to be mentally defective. As these women are accountable for fully 75 per cent. of the venereal disease rampant, it is not difficult to understand why it is so important to segregate defectives in colonies at an early age. If this policy were carried out with intelligence and courage by the state the tide of criminality and specific disease would ebb at a rapid rate. Even from the dollars and cents standpoint the saving to be effected is enormous."

The idea of the home is to segregate the mental defectives from normal society, and to segregate the sexes, and to place them in such an institution as may make them wholly or partially self-supporting. The thing is not an impossible dream but a very real institution, and one to which every man and woman in Manitoba should give his and her assistance. If you have a post card, sign it and send it in. If you belong to a club which you think would take this matter up, ask Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, 206 Devon Court, Winnipeg, for enough cards to go around your members, and she will be glad to have your assistance, and send them to you.

Home for Boy Offenders

A petition is being widely circulated in Saskatchewan asking the provincial government to establish an institution where youthful offenders against the law may be educated. The petition states that there is a great increase in crime among the youth of the province. Many prominent people have signed the petition, says the news dispatch.



Making Friends

Dear little colt, let us be friends,
Ready for bye and bye;
For there are many prairie trails,
I often wish to try.

Of course, we're both too little yet,
With mothers we must stay;
But when we've grown, some sunny
day,
We'll gallop far away.

Just now I'm rather scared of you,
And you're afraid of me;
But every day I'll bring a treat,
So friendlier we shall be.

And sometime you shall carry me,
Out to the sunset sky;
Dear little colt, let us be friends,
Ready for bye and bye.
—Margaret Minaker.

the large class of mothers who will now be entitled to pensions. The most important work we have to do is to look after our little people. I have seen it stated that over 300 children were added to the government's adopted family last year. This is not creditable for a young province. It is better for a child to remain in the hands of its mother and be brought up by her than to be reared by the state. This bill is a step in the right direction. I would also like to see the grant to indigent mothers still further increased. The good old dollar is no longer a dollar, and yet the amount of the grant stands today where it was originally fixed. It has not been increased along with the increasing cost of living."

A Correction

In your article Springfield's Public Doctor, you say that Springfield is the first municipality in Manitoba to engage a public doctor. I would draw your attention to the fact that McCreary municipality is hiring a public doctor for the third year. And McCreary is not indebted to any Woman's Institute for this but to the action of two foresighted councillors who pushed through a by-law and hired a doctor. It is needless to say that there was a lot of howling done, but when a by-law to re-engage a doctor was sub-

mitted to the ratepayers, in time for the meeting, formal notice of which, it is still intended to have President Wilson issue.

The league became an actuality on Saturday afternoon, January 10, when the ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles were exchanged and peace between Germany, France, Great Britain and the other allied and associated powers, with the exception of the United States became effective. Lord Robert Cecil, as chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations union, on the occasion of the exchange of ratifications, issued the following statement: "Whether the League of Nations is to be the real thing or an imposture depends upon the attitude of the peoples and not the least the British people. The peace treaty comes into effect today, and with it the League of Nations. We, of the league, welcome its advent, but we must not think that we have achieved our ends."

"The league exists, but what is it to be? Is it to be the real thing or an imposture? Are we going to make it an efficient instrument of peace, or is it to become a meaningless addition to the cumbersome forms of old-fashioned diplomacy?"

"All depends upon the attitude of the peoples, and not the least, of the

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Working With the Creator

TWO women stand out in the known history of mankind as types of motherhood. The first woman, Eve, the mother of the race, wonderingly and triumphantly announces at the end of that strange labor and stranger pain "I have gotten a man from the Lord," for did she not believe that even then in that first born son lay her salvation from the consequences of her mistake. Yet to every normal woman this primal experience should bring the same primal triumph. I have gotten or made a life from the Lord of all life. By so much as it does not, then by so much in environment or in some other or both, has that mother been drawn apart from normality and nature. One of the failures of our present day civilization and conventional modes of living, lies in the fact that this sense of fellowship in creation with the Divine is minimized or even lost in the physical development of many women and many more men of today. This loss is serious, in its consequences, not to the individual alone, but the nation and the race.

Eve introduced the first era of the race and serves to illustrate one aspect of woman's mind toward her work of child bearing.

The second era is introduced by Mary, the mother of the Lord Jesus Christ. Mary depicts another very typical aspect of woman's mind toward motherhood, one showing far greater spiritual and possibly less physical development than that of Eve.

Mary the virgin, in all probability a girl in that wondering period of dreams, and visions and questions, having made sure she perfectly understood the angel's extraordinary announcement bows herself in simple yieldedness. "Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it unto me according to thy word."

Enslavement of Women

She would meet and bear whatever was coming, of weal or woe. She, herself, was in complete abnegation—this her attitude toward her God. In her attitude toward life and mankind in general, however, we find, as shown in her wonderful song, that triumph which is so marked in Eve. Examples of this exaltation of spirit that is the normal and natural state of woman's mind during pregnancy might be multiplied—but I have chosen these two outstanding examples as illustrating my point very clearly. Every normal woman should and does experience both these phases, sometime during the months prior to child birth. The abuses of the centuries and of the civilizations of today have largely altered this conception of pregnancy. One outgrowth of this, tending to the demoralization of the world thought toward the condition of motherhood is the enslavement of women in all races and all centuries. Such enslavement is of many forms and degrees, from the fate of a broken savage woman sold at an African market place to that of the wife of apparent ease and Christian culture whose body is her own.

As women have in the more enlightened nations struggled with the mistaken idea that motherhood is part of the slavery, with freedom comes the dawn yet of newer thought, the old triumph of Eve and Mary reborn, that

The First Article in a New Series of
Baby Stories, Written Especially for
The Grain Growers' Guide—By
Dr. Laura S. M. Hamilton

motherhood far from being slavery is attainment, is perfection. "I am particular," said one lady of high thought



Laura S. M. Hamilton

in the Southern States added to her understanding of the problems having to do with human welfare and deepened her sympathy especially for the children who were so often the victims of well-intentioned ignorance on the part of their parents or other adults.

After graduating in medicine Dr. Hamilton practiced her profession for a time in Toronto, then a wider field of opportunity for service developed for her. She undertook lecture work for the Women's Institutes of Ontario, carrying her message in behalf of childhood to the mothers in many of the towns and villages. She later engaged in journalism, arousing an increasing interest in the modern viewpoint of the rights of the child to be cared for, to be understood, to be given a chance for health, for happiness, and the development of its individuality.

For several years Dr. Hamilton was secretary of the Canadian Purity Educational Association, an organization that has done a most valuable work in educating public opinion and preparing for the present fight against the social evil and other moral and physical ills that come from ignorance.

Dr. Hamilton has been engaged by The Grain Growers' Guide to contribute a monthly article on the care of babies and their mothers. The series will cover a period of 12 months. Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Laura S. M. Hamilton, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Canada.

and culture, to me, a few years ago, "about the associations I form, therefore I prefer to make my own society, and I have made it. I do not have to go out of my own home for social pleasure unless I choose." This was shortly before the birth of her ninth child. Be it said also that those children are living, and the older ones, now come to years of maturity, are of the best sort of material, intellectually, physically, and spiritually that could be desired. It is not given to every woman to have the spiritual and physical strength of this patient of mine, but, if we educate our girls aright, her attitude of mind may become theirs—and this much of the discontent, nay more, the sin of the world might be healed.

This leads us to the old platitude that the education of children should begin with the grandparents or sooner.

To make this more practical, and use the time and material at hand, boys and girls should be educated to honor the body, their own and other peoples', as the dwelling place of—I say it reverently—God. For did not God breathe into man the breath of life. His life—and man became a living soul. Honoring the body so, would obviate the possibility of sinning against the body, and when sin against the body ceases, then is motherhood acknowledged to be holy—and all childhood becomes free.

Then will husband and wife be united in that love that binds and builds, but never destroys. The love controlled that worketh no ill to his neighbor—and honoring one woman will all women be honored. How much this thought is gaining ground today, is shown by the little poem I only a few hours ago clipped from a current paper:

Love Unrestrained

Love unrestrained is like a wine.
That bursts its vessel and foams away
In aimless waste. Let not the sway
Of passion rule this heart of mine;
But may it with the love be stored
That's cool and pure—like summer rain,
Making the parched earth smile again,
And blessing wheresoe'er it's poured.

G.A.M.

Holiness of Motherhood

When the world at last accepts and practices this truth that sex is God's beautiful thought, and that motherhood is holy, then will many of the questions that now vex us, and the abuses that grieve and abuse us, as well as much of the illness that burdens us, be banished forever. Then will the babe have its rightful place as the tangible expression of the overflow and beauty of two human lives, as the very best product of earth, as a soul in preparation for heaven. Every suggestion of shame will have been banished, fear will be lost in joyful anticipation, and much of the pain and menace of child-birth disappear, with the removal of the unnatural condition now surrounding it, when motherhood is considered holy. Perhaps some of my readers are saying this is too ideal, but is it—when one recalls that every time a woman becomes pregnant she holds a new soul in her keeping. She touches the eternity of creation, and she goes down to the gates of death ere she brings forth life? Is it too much to say that motherhood is holy, when God chose out of all the paths from heaven to earth, that through the body of a woman whereby to give us the Christ?

Too great care cannot be taken in the preparation for parenthood. When the young man and young woman come to one another, each with bodies pure, and will controlled, and the love that worketh no ill to its neighbor as the ruling principle in the new home, these with knowledge and reverence for nature's laws to be applied to the processes of everyday living, then will the children born into such a home be ideal children.

Every Care Necessary

The wife, during her time of child bearing, should receive every care and consideration from her husband. Without being pampered, she should be kept at her highest, mentally, physically and spiritually by the wise tenderness of him who loves her best. This for her own sake, for the child's sake, and for the sake of the nation. Lacking a husband, some other person, or persons should as far as possible take upon themselves this duty of guarding the expectant mother for the sake of our nation, for the sake of the world.

During these nine months the wonder working of the ages is in a mother's hand. She works with God in producing a new soul and body. During the first three months the brain and nervous system are formed, and the child's disposition and outlook on life are largely colored and controlled. The thoughts the mother thinks, the struggles she has, the purposes she arrives at, her victories, her defeats, each bear their own fruits in the trend of the child's disposition and mortality. Therefore a woman should prepare to welcome motherhood long before she becomes a mother. For every unwelcome child carries its unwelcomeness always, in some twist of temperament or physique. The welcome child has the happy victorious life, and grace and form of character. In her child may a woman see her victories. Where she has tried hard, but apparently has not succeeded, these in all probability the child will overcome.

In regard to the mental hygiene of

pregnancy—first by as light hearted as possible—as trustful and reverent to God, and as friendly to man. Be joyful and simple, not introspective or gloomy. "Let your ordered life confess the beauty of God's peace." To attain this, keep the body clean, externally and internally, with pure water, plenty of it, within and without every day. Keep the mind clean with beautiful thoughts, beautiful uplifting reading, beautiful sights, beautiful sounds, keep the soul clean by having its windows open heavenward. Be untrammelled in body as well as in mind and spirit.

Be Happy

In short—be happy. Put aside the things that worry. Leave knotty questions, and do not try to decide them now.

Get just as close to dear old mother nature as you can. From her you can learn many lessons, and through her you will look beyond to nature's God.

At this time perhaps, more than any other, a little child can lead you. If you can take such a companion, and get out into the open for several hours

each day, with the flowers and all the living things of the fields and woods and farm, then are you fortunate indeed.

Wherever you may be situated, be restful and content in the knowledge that no matter what the past, or what the future for the present at least, you are doing a work for the world, you are in God's keeping, for you are surely working together with him.

Junior Branch of U.F.A.

Since I have but recently been asked to serve as junior branch secretary, my report will of necessity be somewhat curtailed. However, through my work in the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. Central office for the past year, I have been closely in touch with the junior branch work and watching its development with keen interest.

Junior Conference

The outstanding feature of the year's history of our Junior Section was the conference for young farm people, held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, June 23 to 28. For this conference, arrangements were made whereby young farm people between the ages of 16 and 20 years were entertained at the university for one week. The course of study and recreation included lectures on Spiritual Values, Citizenship, Literature, and Practical Agriculture; lessons in Folk Dancing, Nature Study Tramps, Group Singing, and visits to various places of interest. The price of board and room at the university was \$10.50. In order to give some assistance to the young people in defraying their travelling expenses, Mrs. Parlbay sent out a circular letter requesting contributions from the locals, with the result that a sufficiently large fund was raised to defray the railway fare of each delegate. The Leavitt U.F.A. band, composed of the young farm people in the Leavitt district, were invited to attend the conference, and to meet the cost of their trip to Edmonton, collections were taken at each of the U.F.A. political conventions.

Financial statement of the conference is as follows:—

Subscriptions from locals totalled \$518.25. Expenditures disbursed to juniors on account of travelling expenses, \$495.10. Sundries, \$9.00. Total, \$504.10. Balance, \$14.85.

Junior Bulletins

During the month of November plans were made to send out, periodically, bulletins dealing with the four phases of the junior work—educational, economic, social and vocational—for the assistance of juniors in their club work. Two of these bulletins have already been sent to all U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and junior locals. The first, by Mrs. Gunn, giving an introduction to the work, and the second, by myself, dealing with indoor recreation. A third bulletin is now being prepared by Miss Archibald, giving full instructions for conducting a Mock Election and a Mock Parliament, to familiarize boys and girls with the machinery of government.

A design for junior buttons has been adopted, much in the style of the regular U.F.A. button, but containing an inner circle of white with the U.F.A. monogram and the words, "Junior Branch," in gold lettering. These may be obtained at Central office.

Number of Clubs

The list of junior branches now includes 20 clubs at the following points: Bittern Lake, Rising Sun, two at Sedgewick, Aden, two at Paradise Valley, New Dayton, Whittla, two at Oyen, two at Birdsholm, Edgerton, Manville, Delia, McLaughlin, Oxville, Gwynne and La-combe.

It is possible that there are a number of junior clubs, working under the direction of senior locals, that have not been reported to Central.

In conclusion, I would say that, although we are deprived of the value of past experience, since this work is comparatively new to our organization, we can adopt the attitude of the young people themselves, that of looking into the future; and we have the advantage of fully realizing that whatever good building we do now will assist in laying a firm foundation for the permanency and value of the final structure of our farmers' organization.—Julia Kidd.



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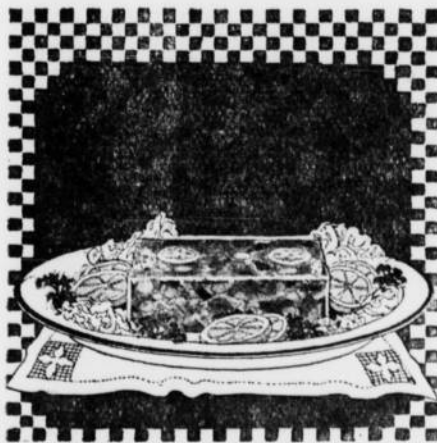
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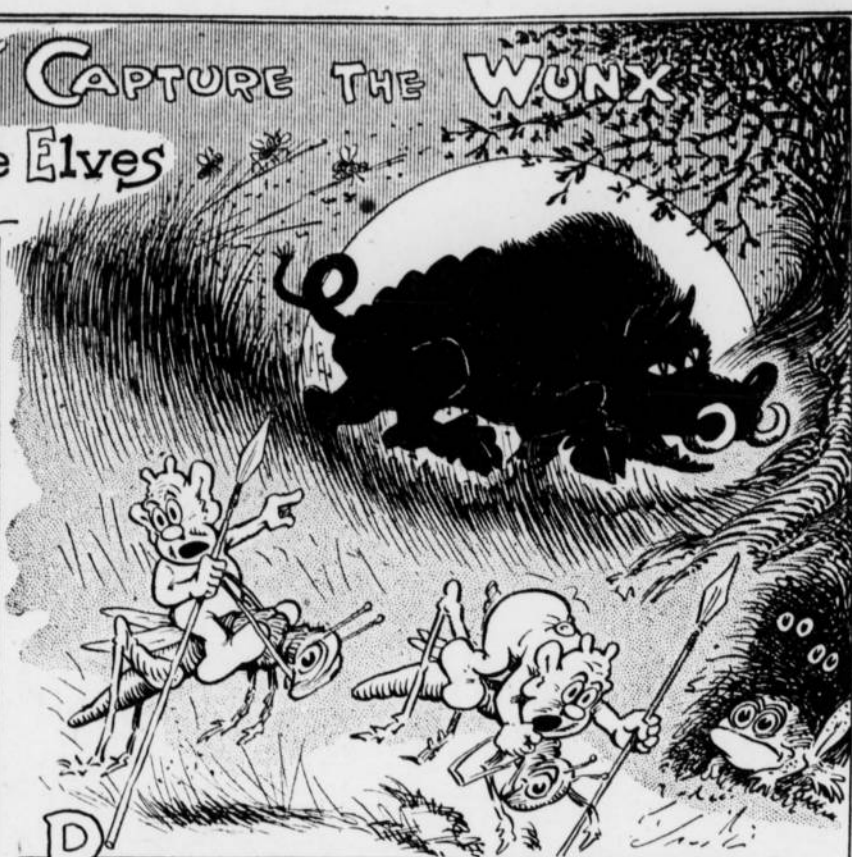
They Aid the King of the Elves

BY R. J. PRATT & ARCH DALE

FOR SIX DAYS AND SIX NIGHTS THE DOODADS HAD RIDDEN. THEY PASSED THROUGH THE LAND WHERE THE BROWNIES ARE HIDDEN. THEY PASSED THROUGH THE LAND WHERE THE GOBLINS ALL STAYED. SAW THE GREAT HOLES THAT THE GUGGLES HAD MADE. SAW THE GREAT WART HOG AS HE CREEPT TO HIS LAIR. AND THE FIERCE WALL-EYED SQUEEGUM THATS ALL COVERED WITH HAIR. THEY CAME JUST AT NIGHT TO THE GREAT DARKENED WOOD WHERE THE CASTLE OF SLEEPING BEAUTY HAD STOOD. NOW AS THEY PASSED THROUGH THIS GREAT HAUNTED WOOD HURRYING AS FAST AS EVER THEY COULD. THEY WERE STARTLED TO HEAR A SAD LITTLE CRY. 'T WAS SO MOURNFUL AND WEAK THAT THEY COULD NOT PASS BY. TILL THEY'D FOUND OUT THE REASON. SO THEY LOOKED ALL ABOUT AND POKED WITH THIER STAFFS, FOR THEY HADN'T A DOUBT



BUT SOMEONE WAS IN TROUBLE AND FINALLY THEY FOUND A QUEER LITTLE ELF PINNED FAST TO THE GROUND BY THE TRUNK OF A TREE THAT HAD FALLEN. WITH THIER JACK-SCREWS AND PULLEYS THEY RAISED THE GREAT TREE AND LIFTED AND TUGGED TILL AT LAST HE WAS FREE AND HE SPAKE IN THIS MANNER "YOU HAVE THIS DAY SAVED THE KING OF THE ELVES. GOOD WITH GOOD I REPAY. I GIVE YOU THIS STONE, SHOULD GREAT PERIL COME NEAR SHOULD THE GREAT MEN OF DOO CRINGE AND TREMBLE WITH FEAR SHOULD A MENACE APPEAR THAT MIGHT IMPERIL YOUR NATION



REMEMBER THIS DEED, MY RANK AND MY STATION, TAKE OF VINEGAR A CUP-FULL, OF PEPPER A SHAKE, FROM THE DUST OF THE ROADSIDE, A SMALL SPOONFULL TAKE AND MIX THEM TOGETHER, THEN DROP THE STONE IN AND IN JUST A WEE BIT THE STUFF WILL BEGIN TO WORK. IT WILL BOIL UP AND BUBBLE AND ON THE SCENE WILL APPEAR ONE TO HELP IN YOUR TROUBLE. AS HE SAID THIS THE OLD ELF VANISHED FROM SIGHT AND THE DOODADS PREPARED TO CAMP FOR THE NIGHT. SOME GATHERED FIREWOOD, SOME TETHERED THIER STEEDS SOME GATHERED BERRIES AND SOME GATHERED REEDS FOR THIER BEDS, WHILE ROLY, DOOLAND'S FAMOUS COOK HAD CAUGHT A GREAT FISH IN A SMALL NEAR-BY BROOK WHICH HE COOKED TO PERFECTION, AND WHEN EACH HAD HIS FILL THEY TALKED OF THE ELF AND THE QUEER STONE UNTIL THE CAMP-FIRE DIED DOWN TO A SMOULDERING HEAP AND SOON THE DOODADS WERE ALL FAST ASLEEP.



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U.F.A. Directors' Report

Continued from Page 21

wold, No. 248. There is no record of
what percentage of the assessable area
was actually in crop this year, but prob-
ably 30 per cent.

Owing to adverse crop conditions, es-
pecially in the southern and eastern
portions of the province, about 500,000
acres that were first insured were after-
wards withdrawn. In spite of this fact
the total amount of insurance carried in
the district was \$12,479,166. Outside
the hail insurance district applications
were received from 743 farmers in 40
municipal districts for a total insur-
ance of \$689,216, making a total insur-
ance for the year of \$13,168,376.

The premium rate was fixed at six
per cent., or 48 cents an acre for insur-
ance at \$8.00 an acre, and 36 cents an
acre for insurance at \$6.00 an acre. No
premiums were charged soldiers whose
crops were insured, but because the list
of soldiers' lands is not complete at the
time of writing it is impossible to tell
exactly what the total amount of pre-
miums will be. The total premiums col-
lected by the 32 line companies amoun-
ted to \$775,000, and the amount im-
posed under the municipal scheme was
approximately \$750,000.

Concluded Next Week

U.F.W.A. at Calgary

Continued from Page 3

the fact that he did not believe that
group organization meant class legis-
lation. "In fact," said he, "it was
class legislation that forced the group
organization and legislation in the in-
terests of the vested interests class."
When Mr. Irvine had concluded there
was a very keen discussion. Mrs. Irwin,
of Irwinville, wanted to know how the
groups would be placed in the parlia-
ments and how cabinets would be or-
ganized and legislation carried through
those parliaments.

Young People's Work

On Wednesday morning, young peo-
ple's work was given the premier dis-
cussion and attention. Mrs. Gunn, of
Paradise Valley, the convener of the
young people's committee, gave a splen-
did report of the year's work, which
will be covered in a later issue of The
Guide. Mrs. R. Barrett, of Mirror,
brought up the question of co-operating
with the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., and
if possible, using their programs. An-
other delegate thought the religious
department might preclude its use in
the U.F.A., but Mrs. Barrett was of the
opinion that the religious should not
be overlooked and might be used. Mr.
A. E. Ottewell, of the extension de-
partment of the university, in a short
address, covered the points of co-op-
eration which the university was giving.

Mr. Ottewell said that education must
cover three essential needs: It must
first make the person economically
efficient, that she must be prepared to
earn a good livelihood; it must make
for personal satisfaction, that is, it
must fit the person to his various sur-
roundings, and it must make him socially
useful; it must teach people to live to-
gether in harmony and for mutual bene-
fit. Education, Mr. Ottewell thought,
had two sides, one research, the gather-

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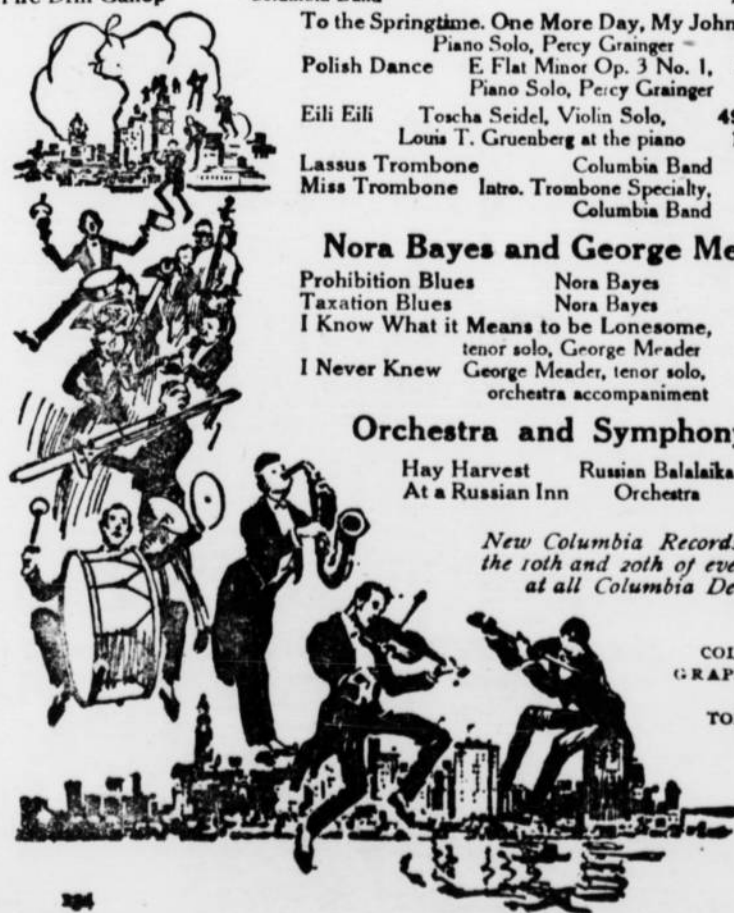
Prohibition Blues	Nora Bayes	A-2823
Taxation Blues	Nora Bayes	10" .90c
I Know What it Means to be Lonesome,	tenor solo, George Meader	A-2826
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ing of information to do with the experience of the ages; and the other teaching, the disseminating of this information. "All this," said Mr. Ottewell, "the university extension department was trying to do for the people who could not come to the college, but whom the college must teach itself." He explained the travelling library scheme, the package libraries, lantern slides and moving pictures, all of which were a part of the service.

Dealing with the young people's conference of next summer, Mr. Ottewell said that double the number of the 1919 conference could be accommodated, or specifically, 125 girls and 150 boys. The conference is to be held about June 14 to 19.

Rural Education

Mrs. R. Barrett, the convener of the committee on rural education, gave her address on Wednesday afternoon. She regretted that the government had failed to call a representative conference for the discussion of the curriculum, but on the conclusion of her address the minister of education, Hon. G. P. Smith, announced that such a conference would be called in a short time. Mrs. Barrett thought greater efforts should be made to secure rural high schools, hot lunches, and medical inspection in the schools. Several recom-

mendations were the conclusion of her address.

The following resolutions were submitted by Mrs. Barrett and passed by the convention:—

"That the short term be abolished whenever practical, and that a school having fewer than 20 students be consolidated with adjoining district."

"That science be taught throughout the school course, beginning in grade I as nature study, and that apparatus be placed in each school."

"That elementary courses in the following become a part of the public school course: astronomy, minerals, geology, and history of the world."

"That schools be encouraged to buy lantern slides, and that instructive slides be loaned by the department of education."

"That a hand-book of arithmetic, with practical application, be used in the schools."

"That the text book on agriculture be revised and made more practical."

"That a text book on physiology be included in the public school course, and that a well-written story of the life of Christ and the old testament be studied until scripture reading becomes a part of the curriculum."

Operation of Liquor Act

Thursday's sessions were both given to considerable discussion on the op-

eration of the Alberta Liquor Act. Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, M.L.A., and Mr. Webber were the principal speakers on the question. The discussion was precipitated on the reading of a brief but very fine report by the convener of the committee on social service, Mrs. Hart. Mrs. McKinney was of the opinion that the liquor traffic was the greatest enemy to the improvement of the people. She thought the thing most needed was a sentiment that would enforce the Liquor Act. Acts, she thought, were of not much use unless the people were behind them. She pointed out that while the province had complete autonomy in the control of the sale and manufacture within its boundaries the province was powerless to prohibit the inter-provincial traffic.

Mrs. McKinney stated that there is a veritable epidemic of law-breaking in the province, not accidental, but persistent, and it was her opinion that it was being carried out to demonstrate that Alberta could not enforce her liquor laws. She thought the immediate duty was to find out the trouble with the Liquor Act, and amend the act to make it workable.

Mr. Webber said, "that there were two chief defects in the working of the Liquor Act of the province at present. The first," he stated, "is the apparent conflict between the federal and provincial authorities in handling of the law. In spite of the weaknesses of the act," he said, "conditions are immeasurably superior today in Alberta than they were before the Liquor Act came into force. Bootlegging is not new, as there was a great deal of it before the act was put into force. Another weakness," said Mr. Webber, "is in the justices of the peace held over from before the passing of the act, who are not quite in sympathy with it." It is Mr. Webber's conviction that the justices of the peace must give way to travelling stipendiary magistrates.

In speaking of the issuing of prescriptions, Mr. Webber stated, "every medical man who has prescribed without recognizing the meaning of the act, namely, that prescriptions of alcoholic liquors must go only to the bona-fide sick, has been breaking the law and every man who has obtained prescriptions for anything other than sickness has been breaking the law. We must say to the medical association, that the responsibility is on you to enforce the law." He said, "that if within the next few months we should secure a referendum that the importing of liquor into the province be made illegal, the act would be greatly strengthened."

Just before lunch, on Thursday, the announcement was made in the women's convention, that H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. had been re-elected by a majority of more than 800. Hearty cheers and clapping met the announcement and calls for Mr. Wood. A messenger was sent for Mr. Wood and on his appearance the convention sang, For He's a Jolly Good Fellow. In a few remarks Mr. Wood thanked the ladies for the support he was sure they had given him.

Discuss Laws Affecting Women

On Thursday evening several resolutions were dealt with in a special business session. On Friday morning a very lengthy resolution was introduced by the Calgary local. Mr. Brownlee, the association's lawyer was present, and assisted in the discussion, as was also Mrs. C. O. Edwards, the convener of laws for the National Council of Women. The resolution covered many points, dower act amendments, infants' act amendments, wills' act amendments, devolution of estates in cases of legal separations, intestacy, etc. Mrs. H. H. McKinney, Mrs. Guy Johnston, Mrs. C. O. Edwards, Mr. Brownlee and many others entered into the discussion. It was finally moved that the resolution be referred to the board of directors for its discussion and consideration. An amendment was moved that the convention should endorse the principle of the resolution before referring it to the board. On a very even division the amendment was carried.

After lunch, the seconder of the amendment asked that her name be taken from the minutes as the seconder of the amendment since she had taken that action under a misunderstanding. The feeling of the convention was decidedly antagonistic to the resolution

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in the afternoon. Finally a delegate moved that the whole action of the morning session be rescinded. For a time there was confusion as to the parliamentary procedure necessary to properly register the opinion of the convention. It was finally satisfactorily settled by defeating the motion to rescind and passing a motion to reconsider the whole question. The amendment was again before the house, and this time defeated, while the original motion that the matter simply be left in the hands of the board for its consideration was unanimously passed.

In the afternoon of Friday, Mr. Spence, of Calgary, gave a very instructive address on the practical working out of proportional representation. Mr. Spence used the blackboard, and from illustration of voting for members of the executive of the day previous, clearly explained the main points of the procedure. Many questions and a very lively discussion took place following his address.

Presentation to Mrs. Parlyb

A very happy event took place on Friday morning just before the hour of adjournment when Mrs. Parlyb was made the recipient of a very handsome diamond ring and a sheaf of roses and carnations as a mark of esteem in which she was held by the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. Mr. Wood presented Mrs. Parlyb with the gift and expressed the sentiments of regret of everyone that Mrs. Parlyb was retiring from the executive of the U.F.W.A. Mrs. Paul Carr, of Birdsholme, presented the flowers.

An evening session was held on Friday for the completion of the business of the convention.

Resolutions Passed by the U.F.W.A.

The following are the resolutions passed by the convention:—

"Resolved, that the legislature of the province of Alberta be requested to amend the provisions of the Dower Act to provide that every disposition by act inter-vivos of the property of any married man, whereby the interest of such married man in such property shall or may vest in any other person during the life of such married man, or during the life of such married man's wife living at the date of such disposition shall be null and void unless made with the consent of the wife aforesaid."

"Whereas, the intent and purpose of the act respecting the sale of liquor is being defeated by the promiscuous issuing of prescriptions by doctors and druggists, and also by the sale of liquor in small towns and villages at dances, picnics, and other public gatherings;

"Be it resolved, that the government be asked to ensure a strict enforcement of the act and to this end we suggest the institution of some kind of registration system by card for handling liquor for permitted purposes."

"Resolved, by the Grandmeadow local of the U.F.W.A., that we strongly urge that we advocate equal parental guardianship, whereas a husband may obtain divorce from his wife if she has committed adultery, but a wife is not entitled to a divorce if the husband has committed adultery, unless his adultery is coupled with cruelty, or with desertion with lawful excuse for at least two years;

"Be it resolved, that the last two sentences of the clause be withdrawn and so allow the wife to obtain divorce on the proving of adultery alone."

"Resolved, that there be a joint committee of three members of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. to take charge of young people's work."

"Resolved, that we extend our thanks for services rendered to the speakers, the Women's Labor League, to the organist, to the members of the press, and to all who made the convention so pleasant to those in attendance."

Winter fires in barns, stables or outhouses are usually caused by the knocking over or explosion of kerosene lamps or lanterns. Keep a few pails of dry sand on hand. Dry sand will not freeze. In the incipient stages of an oil fire, sand will smother, whereas water will spread it.

The area under cultivation of fibre flax in Ontario in 1919 was about 20,000 acres.

Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 20

The political association had never put out any propaganda that had not been approved of by the rank and file of the U.F.A. The political association was formed last summer by the convention of U.F.A. members, who gave it a constitution and defined its duties, and those of its officers. It was the creation of the U.F.A. and if the U.F.A. desired to change it, it had a perfect right to do so. The cost of the political association to date had been just four cents for every member of the U.F.A. If that was too much he was sorry, but it should have cost them \$4.00 each and then perhaps they would have got something for their money.

President Wood said they had been trying for some time to clear up this situation, but he did not think they had got very far. Did the convention, he asked, want any more of it? A great many delegates answered no, and the previous question was moved and carried, making it necessary to take the vote at once.

In reply to a question, Chairman Greenfield said he took it, and Mr. Wood agreed with him, that the word propaganda in the resolution moved by Mr. Baker, meant political propaganda. The resolution meant that the Central board and executive of the U.F.A. would assist the political constituency committees in political propaganda if asked to do so.

The Oreginton delegates announced their wish to withdraw their motion in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker's amendment thus became the motion and on being put was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

Nominations for President

Nominations for president were then called for by Chairman Greenfield. Those nominated were: H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Rice Sheppard, Stratheona; A. C. Muir, Provost; J. W. Leedy, Whitecourt; and O. L. McPherson, Vulcan. H. Greenfield, Westlock and P. Baker, Ponoka, declined nomination.

The candidates were given two minutes each in which to show themselves on the platform and say whether or not they were prepared to stand. Mr. Wood said he had served the organization as president for four years, and it was for the convention to say whether or not they wished him to continue. If it was their wish, he would endeavor to serve them at least as well in the future as he had done in the past. Rice Sheppard, who has recently been elected an alderman for the city of Edmonton, said it would be impossible for him to fulfill the duties of president, and withdrew his name. A. C. Muir said he was one of the young bloods who had been told a few days ago he should be imbibing the milk of the older generation. However, he was vice-president of the political organization which had practically been put out of existence by the resolution just passed. (Cries of no, and don't be a quitter).

Consequently the man who was elected president would be the political chief of the U.F.A. Mr. Muir's two minutes being up there were cries of "time," and "let him finish," feeling running high.

When order was restored Mr. Muir said he would like to tell a story, and considerable disturbance followed. As the noise died down Mr. Muir was heard to say: "I sit up late at night, Mr. Chairman, wondering what would happen to this organization if our president should die," a remark which was greeted with mingled laughter and dissent. Mr. Wood observed that he would not be 60 till next May, and he expected to live to be 100, and during the cheers that followed, Mr. Muir gave place on the platform to J. W. Leedy.

Mr. Leedy declined the nomination saying he did so for the same reason that he refused to stand for the executive a year ago, namely, his disagreement with President Wood with regard to the best methods of political action.

Mr. McPherson also withdrew.

Mr. Wood was allowed to reply to Mr. Leedy and Mr. Muir was afterwards given the platform again. He said there would probably be a federal election next summer and when that occurred the U.F.A. ought to have a president who would go up and down the

province supporting the Farmers' Platform, and not one who would be talking about a mysterious scheme of class organization.

The constitution required that the election be by ballot, and it was agreed that the vote should be taken at 10.30 on Thursday morning.

Rural Credit System Explained

After the question of political action had been cleared away Wednesday afternoon, Hon. J. W. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, gave an interesting address on the rural credit system recently inaugurated under legislation of the provincial parliament. Mr. Mitchell said the act provided the machinery under which the farmers could co-operate to provide themselves with cheaper credit, and he was confident it would be to their advantage to make use of the facilities provided.

At Wednesday evening's session the delegates enjoyed a musical treat provided by Madam Chapman, L.R.A.M., at the organ, Miss Violet Riddell and George Boothman, to whom a very hearty vote of appreciation was passed.

Fraternal delegates were then welcomed and splendid addresses were delivered by Mr. O'Donnahue, president of the Alberta Union of Municipalities; Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P.; and J. M. Humphries, vice-president of the United Farmers of British Columbia.

Mr. Humphries said the organization which he represented was assisted at its organization three years ago by W. D. Trego, of the U.F.A., and had since been following the right path. The U.F.B.C. had also had the advantage of receiving a visit last year from H. W. Wood. Contrary to reports which had been spread, the aims and ideals of the British Columbia farmers were, in the main, those of the sister organizations in the prairie provinces, and they were in agreement with the Farmers' Platform except in some minor details.

They looked forward to joining up with the farmers of the prairies in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and when that time came they hoped the prairie farmers would look at some matters in a slightly different light. They hoped to convince them for instance that the apple growers were worthy of some consideration, and that the rough lumber industry, perhaps, need a little protection. The U.F.B.C. would soon have a membership of 10,000, and when the prairie farmers became a factor in the Dominion parliament British Columbia would be with them.

The re-election of H. W. Wood, as president of the U.F.A. for the fifth year, by a majority of more than five votes to one, was the chief feature of Thursday morning's session. Twelve hundred and sixty ballots were cast. H. W. Wood receiving 1,058 votes and A. C. Muir 202. The result of the ballot was announced by E. J. Fream, chairman of the credentials and scrutineers' committees, and was received with a great demonstration of applause. Mr. Wood briefly thanked the convention for the confidence it had shown in him. Mr. Muir also thanked those who had voted for him. He has a great admiration for Mr. Wood and hoped their president would live to serve the organization for many years. He suggested that Mr. Wood's election be made unanimous. It was pointed out that as the vote had been by ballot it could not be made unanimous, but the chairman said Mr. Muir's sportsmanlike attitude would be appreciated at its full value by the convention.

Balloting to elect two members of the executive took place Thursday morning, and as provided by the amendment to the constitution was conducted on the Hare system of proportional representation. The balloting resulted in the election of Henry Greenfield, of Westlock, and A. C. Muir, Provost. The other candidates were C. H. Harris, Oyen; George F. Root, Wetaskiwin; S. S. Sears, Nanton; Rice Sheppard, Edmonton; and F. W. Smith, Sedgewick. Delegates from the different districts met in separate meetings and selected their district directors as follows: H. E. Spencer, Edgerton, Battle River; G. A. Forster, Nateby, Bow River; C. H. Harris, Oyen, Medicine Hat; F. W. Smith, Sedgewick, Victoria; Lawrence Peterson, Barnwell, Lethbridge; A. Rafn, Bonaccord, East Edmonton; W. F. Bredin, Brenin, West Edmonton; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Mac-

lead; L. M. Gatez, Red Deer, Red Deer; C. H. McFarquhar, Dog Pound, East and West Calgary; Rice Sheppard, Edmonton, Stratheona.

Furnishing Seed Wheat

A. E. Wilson, representative of the Dominion Government Seed Commission, explained the arrangements that were being made to furnish seed wheat, oats and barley. He said he had bought 357,000 bushels of wheat and had 300,000 bushels of wheat, clean Marquis wheat in Calgary, which would be sold at \$2.40 a bushel plus freight from Calgary. Those who had the money could buy the seed direct, and in drought-stricken districts it could be financed by the municipalities, the provincial government caring for the unorganized districts. In addition to the 300,000 bushels owned by the commission there were considerable quantities of seed wheat in country elevators which Mr. Wilson said he was trying to get for the farmers at a reasonable price.

P. Baker moved, "Resolved, that this convention approved the action taken by A. E. Wilson, seed grain commissioner, Regina, in attempting to get a reduction in the price of seed wheat sold to farmers at country elevators in the dried-out areas, from the present price fixed by the Canadian Wheat Board of \$2.80 to \$2.40, Fort William basis, and that this resolution be wired to the minister of trade and commerce at Ottawa."

Mr. Baker said if the price was reduced as requested in the resolution it would mean a slightly less value for participation certificates, but he thought those farmers who had a crop were willing to make a little sacrifice for the benefit of those who had been less fortunate. D. W. Warner and others supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Two other resolutions referring to seed grain relief were passed, one asking that seed and feed grain advanced to farmers be delivered by March 1, and the other that free freight, such as had been advanced to stockmen on stock and feed, be given on seed grain to farmers in the drought-stricken areas.

Group Organization Discussed

Group organization and the attitude of President Wood with regard to it were the subject of a spirited debate on Thursday afternoon.

The question was raised by a resolution passed at the Lethbridge district convention in December last, as follows:

"Whereas, the United Farmers of Alberta has decided to take an active part in political affairs; and

"Whereas, we are of the opinion that the old political party system has become obsolete as a means of securing democratic and efficient government; and

"Whereas, our organization is not aiming to secure class domination, or to promote class legislation, but has for its object, equal justice for all classes of citizens; and

"Whereas, the platform drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture is a broad and national policy, looking to the welfare of all the Canadian people; and

"Whereas, at this stage of our development, satisfactory progress can only be made by the group economic policy;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention goes on record believing in the policy of group economic class organization as the only sound basis for organizing democratic political action, and that we express our willingness to co-operate with other democratic classes looking towards the establishment of democratic government."

A motion to table the resolution was moved as soon as it came before the convention, but this was defeated. Delegate Keough, of Leduc, said he was opposed to group organization. In his opinion it was a retrograde movement and would bring them back to the clan system. Group government was unfair because it made no provision for the small group.

A delegate asked if the resolution, being one which dealt with politics, could properly be dealt with by the convention. The chairman ruled that as the resolution was only an expression of opinion it was in order, but his own opinion was that a political convention had been called it would be

Continued on Page 51.

HORSES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E. 5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, DARK GREY, five years old, weighing one ton. Imported from the U.S.A. (American No. 122974, Canadian No. 7398.) First-class government certificate. A good stock getter. Reason for disposing—leaving for the Old Country. This stud has lots of bone and his colts can be seen at the farm. Will be sold on terms to responsible party. Apply M. R. Schiodte, Standard, Alberta. W 1/2 33-24-22; West fourth Meridian.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, rising seven, weight about 2,000 lbs, schedule A, gentle, sure foal getter. Season 1918 travelled under Federal Scheme, other seasons remained on farm. Have one, two, three and four-year-olds at home to show his stock. Will sell reasonably on account of having sold farm. G. H. Ohnstead, Pierson, Man.

STALLION WANTED—THE INDIAN HEAD Percheron Club require the services of a good Percheron stallion for 1920, under the Federal Assistance Scheme. Apply, stating terms, description, weight, etc., to W. A. Liggitt, sec.

STALLION WANTED—THE INDIAN HEAD Clydesdale Club require the services of a good Clydesdale stallion for 1920, under the Federal Assistance Scheme. Apply, stating terms, description, weight, etc., to W. A. Liggitt, secretary.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS FOR SALE—Raising yearling and two-year-old stallions sired by my international winner, Fairhope, and other sires of note. These colts have plenty of size, bone and quality. Priced right. Ross G. Williams, Regina, Sask. Box 685. 4-4

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-tf

WANTED—BY ELKHORN CLYDESDALE Horse Breeders' Club, stallion for season 1920 under federal system. Write undersigned and give full particulars. C. W. Crosby, sec., Elkhorn, Man. 2-4

SELLING—IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, foaled May 11, 1909, weight 2,100. Cheap for quick sale. Ernest George, Willow Bunch, Sask. 3-2

SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—JET BLACK registered Percheron, five years, 2,200; also three-year-old, weight 1,750. For particulars, Casper J. Hendel, Rosalind, Alta.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, PHEA-dore II. (4552), 74975, color grey, weight 2,100, very quiet, good foal getter. H. R. Kerfoot, Macoun, Sask. 4-4

PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION (IM-ported) for sale. Good foal getter and sound. Apply to H. K. Anderson, Gilnockie, Sask. 3-2

TWO REGISTERED CLYDE MARES IN FOAL, Baron's Pride blood, \$800. Write M. E. Millar, Glenavon, Sask. 3-2

WANTED—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION, TO club under federal aid scheme. Give full description and price. W. J. Mutch, Crystal City, Man. 3-2

PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS. Feed shortage. Prices low. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STAL-lion, aged, sure foal getter. Can be bought very cheap. S. Honey, Binscarth, Man. 4-3

PURE BRED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, got 13 his fillies reason for sale. Big bone, good stock. M. A. Hewitt, Bengough, Sask. 4-6

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES. Leon Nachtegaal, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

SWINE

BRED SOWS—HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey sows; also a few males from our large prize herd. Lots of new imported blood for old customers and breeders. Write for particulars and pedigrees. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, No. 61681, raised by University Saskatchewan, born March, 1918. Price on application. Edward G. Fisher, Esk, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY sows, bred to bear winning prize Regina. Weight 175 to 250 lbs. \$65 to \$75. Sam Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask. Box 85. 4-3

SELLING—POLAND-CHINA HOG, No. 6009, big type, weight 500 to 600. \$60. George Harvey, Makaroff, Man.

FOR SALE—TWO DUROC-JERSEY BOARS one sow, registered, born March 31. James Bagnell, Hanton, Sask. 2-3

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICELY-BRED April farrowed Duroc-Jersey bred sows, \$60 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 2-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, GOOD stock, June farrow, \$35. Theo. Hanson, Box 67 Viscount, Sask. 3-2

CATTLE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—HAVING SOLD MY farm and because I am leaving the country, I will sell my entire herd of choice registered Red Polled cattle at prices unheard of before. Five bulls, from 10 months to two years old; some heifers and cows in calf; also registered Percheron stallion, two years, with weight, style and bone. A. J. Vater, Wadena, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE, SMOOTH POLLED Hereford bulls, 18 months old, sired by Polled Climax. W. W. Lobb, Beeton, Man. 4-4

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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Eight Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE (continued)

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM, ESTABLISHED 1855, have for sale a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls and females by the great Brown-dale by Avondale. Write for further information. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario. 3-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-Angus. A few choice bulls on hand. Prices right. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Route 2. 3-8

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL calves, 10 months. Big, growthy fellows. Choice bred and priced right, \$125 to \$150. Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 3-5

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

POLLED HEREFORD BULL, PETITION 6TH, 23126, bred by Mossom, Boyd Co., three years, nine months (choice); will be put up at Brandon sale. Consult W. Macdonald, Manson, Manitoba. 1-tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, one six years, one 15 months, one nine months. \$150 each. W. J. McLaughlin & Sons, Kamsack, Sask. 4-2

THREE ANGUS BULLS—ONE 10, ONE 20 months and four-year-old herd bull. Price \$200, \$250 and \$400. Apply Geo. W. Cornwall, Dauphin, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls, one coming two-year-old and three coming one year. All in good shape and fit for service. J. H. Oneil, Crossfield, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN bull calves, one born last December and one in January. Price \$30 each. Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 4-3

WANTED—ABOUT 10 HEAD TWO OR THREE-year-old registered Aberdeen-Angus heifers, safe in calf. Priced right. Box 742, Yorkton, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, red, one year old, \$100. Victor Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ONE OF same breed Aberdeen-Angus bull, five years old. Henry Daniel, Whitewood, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull calves. Good condition. Emal Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 2-4

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

CATTLE (continued)

FOR SALE—RED-ROLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45tf

CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS males, eight to 10 months, \$150 to \$200 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, eight, 14 and 19 months old. Ed. Sinnett, Lanigan, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES—\$60 to \$80 each. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 1-4

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp. Mountain Bard; 20 cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40tf

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15tf

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

SELLING—REGISTERED SUFFOLKS, TWO mares, one stallion, workers and breeders; one registered Clyde mare, heavy, No. 42134, five years; all very cheap. Rose Comb Rhode Island cockerels, \$3.50. A. J. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17tf

MAMMOTH JACK FOR SALE—D. E. JOHN-son, Conquest, Sask. 3-3

FOXES

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-ing foxes. Reid Bros. Rothwell, Ontario, Can. 55-10

We Sold Horses for These Men

We Can Sell Them For You

Mr. W. R. Barker, of Deloraine, Man., discovered in the fall of 1918 that scarcity of feed forced him to dispose of ten head of young Percherons. Like hundreds of other Guide readers he felt that a small ad. in The Farmers' Market Place would find a market.

He Ran This Ad:

SCARCITY OF FEED COMPELS US TO sell 10 head young Percherons. The stock is right and price also. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

23 Words, Six Times, at Seven Cents a Word, \$1.61 per Issue.

Other Horsemen Get Similar Results

Jas Stewart, Starbuck, Man.—**PERCHERONS**—says, March 10, 1919: "Have sold my Percheron stallion and thank you for the help your valuable paper gave me."

R. A. Culver, Kisbey, Sask.—**BELGIANS**—says March 12, 1919: "I got quick action from my ad. that ran in your paper for two weeks."

J. D. Bird, Hanley, Sask.—**CLYDESDALES**—says, March 25, 1919: "The first ad. brought an enquiry for the lot at my price; I sold them all."

A. Vogelaar, Bulyea, Sask.—**BELGIANS**—says, March 31, 1919: "My small ad. brought more replies than I expected."

F. J. Stephens, Kelwood, Man.—**CLYDESDALES**—says, April 14, 1919: "Have sold my horses and do not require ad. any longer."

There are Good Reasons why The Guide Produces Results

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

SEND AN AD. IN TODAY AND TRY IT.

The Rate is economical—Eight Cents a Word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

SHEEP

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGIS-tered Oxford Down ewes at different ages, bred to imported English bucks; also ewe lambs not bred. I keep no grades. For particulars, phone or write T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 2-4

GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES IN LAMB to registered rams. The safest, surest and quickest way to make money from livestock. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. Phone 4. 1-9-1

DOGS

PAIR YEAR-OLD HOUNDS, STAG AND RUS-sian cross, extra fast dogs, \$50 pair. Also one two-year Stag and Russian dog, extra fast and lone killer, price \$60. Follett Bros., Duval, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—ONE GREYHOUND FEMALE, FAST and good catcher, well broken, price \$40. R. C. Tizzard, Chauvin, Alta. 3-2

SELLING—RUSSIAN WOLFHOUSES, PART trained, 10 months, from big, sure stock. \$25 and \$30. Percy Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—TWO HOUNDS, MALE AND FE-male, two years old. Well trained, \$50 for pair. Jake Liebrecht, Rhein, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—TWO HOUNDS, ONE-YEAR-OLD, guaranteed killers. \$15 each. Frank Sixt, Humboldt, Sask. Box 211.

FOR SALE—PAIR WOLFHOOD PUPS, OF good killing stock, \$25. C. Pool, Sidney, Man.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, \$7.00 EACH. Cash orders. J. E. Weatherall, Parry, Sask.

HAY AND FEED

OAT SHEAVES—CHEAPEST FEED NOW ON the market. Not baled. C.N. points only. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 1-4

FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF SEED AND FEED oats. If interested write Box 87, Maryfield, Sask. 2-3

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT GREEN FEED. ALSO oat sheaves and two cars baled oat straw (green). J. S. Palmer, Artland, Sask. 2-3

WANTED—CAR FEED OATS. STATE PRICE, send samples. Secy-treas., Bethune Grain Growers' Association, Bethune, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—GREEN OAT SHEAVES, CON-taining good oats. Henri Vicario, Edam, Sask. 4-4

SELLING—100 TONS MIDLAND HAY, BALED. Box 27, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—150 TONS BALED HAY. W. ORR, Mather, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—LUMBER, CEMENT, PLAS-ter, fence wire and other supplies at bottom wholesale prices direct from factory. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 2-tf

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

CUT OUT THE MIDDLE-MAN—ORDER YOUR green tamarac fence posts from Adolph Benesh, Junkins, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—CORD WOOD, WILLOW POSTS. Millet U.F.A. Co-operative Association Ltd., Millet, Alberta.

SELLING—CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. B. SIM, Solsqua, B.C. 3-3

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVER-ed your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 2-4

HONEY

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—CLOVER, 28c. per lb.; Fall Flowers, 24c; Buckwheat, 20c. Crate lot, 60 lbs. Special discounts on eight crates or more. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 4-tf

CLOVER HONEY, 60-LB. TINS, \$17; BUCK-wheat honey, 60-lb. tins, \$14. P. Leonard, Hagersville, Ontario. 4-2

SIX 10-LB. PAILS CLOVER HONEY, \$17. Wilber Swazey, Dunnville, Ont. 4-3

SITUATIONS

MAN AND WIFE WANTED BY THE YEAR, without family preferred. Separate house, good basement and large cistern. None but first-class man need apply. Good wages. Apply, giving experience, A. A. Richardson, Douglas Stock Farms (Aberdeen-Angus) Grenfell, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR YEAR. Write, stating wages. C. Smith, Lorraine, Alta. 4-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value, together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stocker feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping, can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4-tf

FOR GOOD RESULTS TRY STAPLES & FER-guson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, with your next shipment. Farmers' co-operative shipments carefully handled. Veterinary health certificate attached to bill of lading means dollars to you.

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30, \$3.50; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg bands, and a complete line of poultry supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, UNIVERSITY strain, \$10; Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$5.00. Thomas McKeand, Box 3, Lampman, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; pairs, \$12. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE, FE- males, \$5.50; year-old females, \$6.00. Several males left. Foster Bros., Lena, Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, EXTRA large, price \$7.00 each. A. B. LaRose, Tyvan, Sask. 3-4

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES \$3.00 each. Harry Gardner, Cayley, Alta.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS, WON OVER 100 PRIZES, medal, four silver cups at Regina and Brandon. Strong winners at Toronto, Guelph, Detroit, etc. Prices given on exhibition and breeding stock. Write immediately. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—PRIZES WON Brandon exhibition, cockerels, 1, 2, 3; pullets, 2, 3, 4. Prices, cockerels, \$7.00 up; pullets, \$5.00 up. Special prices on exhibition pens. Rev. Leith & Son, R.R. 5, Brandon, Man. 2-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels. Free range birds from best laying strain in province. Egg record on request. \$4.00 each, pair \$7.00. Thos. D. Bathgate, Goodwater, Sask. 4-2

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG birds, bred from M. A. College imported stock, \$4.00 Single Comb White Leghorns, \$3.00. Bergey Bros., Rosser, Man. 4-2

WHITE ROCKS—EXCELLENT FARM-RAISED cockerels, \$6.00; two, \$10. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 4-10

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 and \$4.50 each. Large, well-marked birds. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched, well developed, \$4.00 each. Stuart McLachlan, Clyde, Alta. 4-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SHOW BIRDS, \$10. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax Street, Regina. 4-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels. Immediate sale, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; three for \$7.00. J. C. Carritt, Bentley, Alta. 2-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINE EVEN barring, from selected layers. \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 2-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine large birds, Guild-laying strain, \$3.50. W. Shaw, Marwayne, Alta. 2-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at \$3.00 each. Apply to J. F. Purvis, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS COCKERELS, \$4.00 each, bred from best strains in the West. H. Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 3-2

LARGE, VIGOROUS BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, Ringlet strain, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Harry Martin, 10235 119 Street, Edmonton, Alta. 3-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE-WIN- ning winter-laying stock, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00 per 15. F. N. Duval, Govan, Sask. 3-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS COCKERELS and pullets, splendid laying strain, \$3.00 each. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 3-2

LEGHORNS

FOR SALE—BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS and pullets, from pen Winnipeg poultry show, 1919 prize birds, first, third hen, third pullet, fourth, fifth and seventh, four hens winning silver cup pen best birds in show. Frank Rowe, Wynyard, Sask. 4-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels from M.A.C. pullets and Tom Barron cock, from 281-egg-strain hen, \$2.25 each. Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. 4-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, pure-bred, \$2.00. Mrs. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 4-4

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels for sale, \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. O. F. Warner, Wolsely, Sask. 4-2

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, SELECTED and bred for egg type, Tom Barron strain; strong, vigorous, \$5.00 and \$8.00. A. W. Cooke, Kelowna, Field, B.C. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH. Number limited. Ralph Robbins, Glenella, Man. 4-2

LARGE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, price \$2.50 each. Russell Wood, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$4.00 each. A. C. Sinclair, Two Creeks, Man. 3-2

SELLING—BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, limited number, extra fine birds, \$5.00 each. Mrs. T. W. Foan, Lafleche, Sask. 3-3

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50, pick \$3.00. John Othen, Benton, Station, Alta. 2-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Bronsdon Bros., Viscount, Sask. 4-2

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM same stock as my pen which won third prize, International Egg-Laying Contest, Victoria, B.C., 1919. Strong, vigorous, good egg type, \$5.00 and \$8.00. A. W. Cooke, Kelowna, Field, B.C. 3-4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, choice birds, Martin strain, \$3.00, \$5.00, and \$8.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. LaRose, Tyvan, Sask. 3-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S REGAL- Doreas heavy-laying strain, pullets laying first week November; cockerels, \$5.00 to \$7.50. K. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerel, Guild's strain, bred-to-lay, \$3.00 each. R. Olson, Rushville, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels from good laying strains, \$3.00 each. Ralph Dancey, Mawer, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Reid Roadhouse, Box 86, Sceptre, Sask. 4-2

WHITE COCKERELS, JUNE HATCHED, \$2.00. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, price \$3.00. Sarah Denhard, Ashern, Man. 4-3

PRIZE-WINNING WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.75 each. N. Brown, Craven, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. D. R. Davis, Bagot, Man. 4-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SPECIAL COCKEREL SALE OF COATES' S. C. Reds. I offer for quick sale 40 splendid early hatched cockerels, large, healthy, vigorous fellows with lots of pep, color and type at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each. There are many birds in this bunch that will win prizes in good shows. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 3-2

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$4.00; beautiful rich red, from guaranteed bred-to-lay stock and prize-winners. Swift Current, 1919; hens laying all winter. Mrs. Edgar Johnston, Beverley, Sask. 3-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, Fletcher's famous laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. A. W. Barber, Carruthers, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, prize-winners where ever exhibited \$4.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Thomas Murray, Box 101, Yellow Grass, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels; also few single comb, good dark color, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. James O. Johnston, Yellow Grass, Sask. 3-4

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, well developed, vigorous birds, from prize winning stock. Frank Rowe, Wynyard, Sask. 4-2

R. C. RED COCKERELS—15 SPLENDID SHOW birds, \$5.00 each; three exceptional birds, \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 4-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK- erels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 3-3

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.50 each, good layers. A. Eby, Drake, Sask. 4-2

SUNDY BREEDS

LONGMORE'S CHAMPION WHITE WYAN- dotters, a few good cockerels from \$5.00 up. Breeding and exhibiting for 30 years. Also a few good Buff Orpington cockerels. Yours for satisfaction. Have paid special attention to heavy laying qualities. Write John C. Longmore, 85th Street, Edmonton, Alberta. 4-2

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, Guild's strain. Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. White Rock, Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00 Mammoth Bronze turkey hens, \$6.00. A. M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 3-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys; toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Laying strain S.C.W. Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00; Barred Rocks, \$4.00; pullets, \$2.00. Evelyn Bond, Truax, Sask. 4-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, FINE BIG birds, \$8.00 each; Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$5.00 or three for \$10. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax Street, Regina. 4-2

EXTRA LARGE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, University strain, \$8.00; pure Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. M. Willick, Marcelin, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$5.00, or two for \$8.00. Good winter laying strain. R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 4-2

CASTLE ACRE POULTRY FARM—BRONZE turkeys. I have a few cockerels and pullets; males, \$8.00; females, \$6.00; trios, \$18. Sidney L. A. Smyth, Strassbourg, Sask. 3-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, 1919 HATCH, toms, weighing 20 lbs., \$8.00 each; hens, \$6.00. Also pure-bred Barred Rocks, fine laying strain, \$5.00 each. E. H. Turner, Arden, Man. 3-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORPING- tons, Rouen ducks. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 1-5

TOM BARRON, 282-EGG-STRAIN DIRECT imported Wyandottes and Leghorn Cockerels. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 4-7

SELLING—HOUDAN AND WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$4.00 each. Robert Findlay, Morden, Man. 4-2

REGAL DORCAS, WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, price \$3.00 to \$5.00; also one cock from Martin's. Fred Dalton, Dalemend, Alta. 4-4

BABY CHICKS, OUR SPRING BOOKINGS heavy. Don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 52-8

RAW FURS

I WILL PAY FOR QUICK SHIPMENTS OF rats from \$2.00 to \$4.50 each; wolf from \$18 to \$23 average; weasel, 75c. to \$2.25 each; mink, \$6.00 to \$16 each; skunk, \$4.00 to \$6.00 each. Ship or write what you have. I pay express or mail charges. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask. 3-3

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

CHOICE SEED GRAIN—MITCHELL'S IM- proved Marquis excels in yield and quality. Seed closely related to my Challenge Cup, also championship winning grain at Chicago in strongest competition yet known, according to experts present. Will spare limited quantity \$6.00 bushel. Dark color, pure and clean. Neither time or expense spared to secure best possible. Better seed not being offered. Mitchell, Truax Phone, Dahinda, Sask. 4-4

SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SEED BOOK NOW READY FOR MAILING. The Guide has published a SEED BOOK which deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of improved seed. If you are interested in raising more bushels of better quality write for a copy of this book. A postcard will bring it. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 53tf

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT; SEED obtained direct from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers Association. Price, \$10.50 per bus., bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 1-8

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY SEED oats and seed barley direct from farmers of this district to U.F.A. locals or parties requiring any. See or write our representative, who will be at the U.F.A. convention, Calgary, with samples. Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Co-operative Association Limited, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 2-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE LEADER OATS, HEAVY yielders, germination high; absolutely free from noxious weed seed. Grown from Harris McFayden's pure seed. Price and sample of head of grain, 10c. Also 100 bushels of choice spring rye; samples, 10c. C. P. Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 2-4

NEW INDUSTRIAL OAT—CARLOAD FOR sale, grown on breaking. This prolific variety was originated by Steele Briggs Co. A heavy yielding side oat, early and stiff strawed. Sample and price from Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 1-4

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

400 BUSHELS LEADER OATS—\$2.00 BUSHEL, pure, cleaned, heavy yielder. Grown from seed purchased McFayden's seed house; also 200 bushels Kitchener wheat, Seager Wheeler's stock, \$4.00 bushel, bags included, f.o.b. Imperial, Sask. L. H. Whitelock. 2-3

SEED FLAX—300 BUSHELS OF THE VERY best, grown on breaking, \$6.00 per bushel. Also 200 bushels seed wheat, grown from registered Seager Wheeler Marquis, \$3.50 per bushel. Both cleaned ready for sowing. John Horton, Katim, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—800 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, clean, grown on breaking, \$3.00 per bushel; also car of good seed barley, Mensury, \$2.00 per bushel. Samples on request. T. B. Bone, Innisfail, Alta. 3-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, ABOUT 6,000 lbs., \$25 per hundred, sacked; guaranteed free from quack grass. J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 53-4

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER SEED oats, free from noxious weeds, high germination, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Lacombe. O. S. Young, Lacombe, Alta. 3-3

SELLING—KITCHENER SEED WHEAT, SEED direct from Seager Wheeler, 1919. Splendid sample. \$4.00 bushel, cleaned; bags included. R. Miles, Box 5, Bentley, Alta. 3-3

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS MACARONI OR Durum, 500 bushels Kubane, \$3.25 bushel; laid down at Kaleida, sacks extra. R. J. Sprung, Kaleida, Man. 4-2

PREMOST FLAX, GERMINATION TEST, Dominion Government Seed Laboratory, 100% four days. \$6.00 bushel, bags extra. Sample, Nadon Maxwell, Scott, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—CAR LOAD MARQUIS WHEAT from registered seed, \$3.00 per bushel, at Innisfail; also first-class six-rowed seed barley, \$1.75, sacks extra. Gielma, Innisfail, Alta. 4-3

FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS RED BOBS WHEAT, Secured foundation stock from Grain Growers' Guide in 1918; \$7.00 bushel, sacks included. Mrs. W. Ransom, Mountainside, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSO- lutely pure and clean, per bushel, \$4.00, bags free. Fogelvik Farm, Alsnak, Sask. Andrew Anderson. 4-4

SELLING—PURE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, grown from registered seed on breaking, grade two, \$3.00 per bushel. A. McMillan, Dubuc, Sask. 4-3

REDS BOBS WHEAT, UNEXCELLED FOR purity. Grown from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler; \$10.50 bushel, sacks included. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 3-3

LEADER OATS—CLEAN, READY FOR THE seeder. \$1.50 per bushel. Samples free; bags extra. J. Bridges, Box 238, Souris, Man. 3-3

SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF 1,350 BUS. Marquis seed wheat, price \$3.00 per bus., f.o.b. Empress, Alta. Henry G. Cole, Masonville, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS FLAX, \$6.00 BUS. sacked, 95% germination; 10,000 rhubarb roots, \$1.25 dozen. David Mulholland, Barons, Alta. 4-3

LEADER OATS FOR SALE, HEAVY YIELDERS, Government test 98% in six days. For price write or phone R4207. A. Dandereau, Winterburn, P.O., Alta. 4-3

700 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT, RE- cleaned, grown on breaking. Seed obtained from Guide and McKenzie's 1918; \$4.00 bushel, bags extra, f.o.b. McCready Bros., Erskine, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—350 BUSHELS WHEELER'S genuine Red Bobs wheat, double cleaned, Government test 95%, \$10 bushel. A. Dickey, Crandall, Man. 4-3

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, WHEEL- ers' stock, grown on breaking, under rules of Seed Growers' Association, \$4.00 bushel. D. McWhirter, Rockhaven, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—300 BUSHELS SIX-ROWED SEED barley, price \$1.75, f.o.b. Rosthern, sacks extra. G. J. Riekman, Box 8, Rosthern, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, WHEEL- ers' stock, \$4.00 bushel, bags extra. Reid Roadhouse, Box 86, Sceptre, Sask. 4-2

SPRING RYE, THE DRY LAND CROP, \$2.00 bushel, bagged. No noxious weeds. A. L. Hoult, Veteran, Alta. 4-2

RED BOBS WHEAT, \$7.00 PER BUSHEL, re-cleaned and bagged. Robert Clark, Speers, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—WINTER RYE, GROWN ON fallow, \$2.00 bushel; sample free. J. Hawke, Drinkwater, Sask. 4-3

BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND BAG- ged, \$25 hundred. Sample on request. Wm. Baker, Willodene Farm, Graysville, Man. 4-3

CAR-LOAD GARTON'S 22 OATS, 99% GER- mination, also Danbeney oats, 96% analyst test. H. Merrett, Kamack, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 20c. per pound, bags included. Percy Harris, Baldur, Man. 3-3

RED BOBS—LIMITED QUANTITY, \$8.00 bushel; sacked. Sample free. J. Forge, Tilney, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—3,400 BUSHELS ALSASMAN SEED oats. Price and sample on request. J. F. Purvis, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL. Yielded 60 bushels 58 pounds per acre. M. H. Olson, Mirror, Alta. 2-3

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, HIGH GER- mination, clean, \$3.25 bushel, sacks extra. Arthur Bozson, Bethune, Sask. 3-4

FOR SALE—TWO CARS WHITE BANNER seed oats, \$1.15, f.o.b. Elgin. Samples on request. F. O. Madill, box 102, Elgin, Man. 2-2

WANTED—CLEAN, SWEET CLOVER SEED. Sample, quantity, prices. Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-2

BROME ALL SOLD. R. E. BARBER, ADAIR, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—CAR LOAD GOLD RAIN OATS FOR seed. H. S. Simpson, Okotoks, Alberta. 4-3

SEED OATS FOR SALE, BY U.F.A., CAM- rose, Alberta. Write secretary for particulars. 4-3

WANTED—GOOD, CLEAN TWO-ROWED seed barley. Robt. T. Elliot, Arden, Man. 3-2

SELLING—800 BUSHELS FALL RYE, \$2.50 bushel, f.o.b. Rhein, Sask. Jake Leibrecht. 4-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS SAVE THAT SHORT GRAIN, equip your binder with my canvas control clutch and you can cut and save the shortest crop. Patent applied for. For full particulars apply Box 8, Neville, Sask. 4-2

SPIRITISM! WHAT IS IT? WHENCE ITS source and power. For facts read special booklet: What say the Scriptures about Spiritism? Post paid, 20c. Bible Study Club, Box 1622, Winnipeg. 4-4

FOR SALE—LIMITED NUMBER SINGER SEW- ing machines. Latest styles, in golden oak; five drawers, \$48; seven drawers, \$52. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. M. Watterworth, Carman, Man. 4-2

VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD—RE- commended for investment. Write for information. J. B. Martin (member Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 1-4 tf

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg 191f

NO. 1 B.C. WINTER APPLES FOR SALE, \$3.10 per box. Over 25 box lots, \$3.00 per box f.o.b. Viscount, Sask. Viscount Grain Growers' Association Ltd, W. Wilcox, Secretary. 4-3

FOR SALE—A FULL CHEESE FACTORY equipment. For information address, Cyrille Cloutier, Westlock, Alta. 3-2

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER- nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Matron. Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. c.f.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND, FORDSON tractor, three-bottom Cockshutt plow, 20-28 Case separator. J. O. Edin, Ponoka, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—QUANTITY GOOSE FEATHERS, \$1.75 per pound. Box 299, Roland, Man. 2-3

FARM LANDS

FINE DAIRY FARM ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.
We have just secured an exclusive listing of one of the finest dairying properties on Vancouver Island. Dairying is one of the most profitable branches of Canadian agriculture, neither hail, frost or drought affect this industry if you are located right. Your cheque comes in weekly or monthly, your business develops and your returns increase just in proportion to your personal efforts. So there is no limit to the possibilities of dairying except your own capacity to develop a business. This farm consists of 560 acres, three-quarter mile from Chemainus, a village with railway facilities, large sawmill pay-roll and only 52 miles north of Victoria, the capital of the province. Average farm buildings, consisting of good frame house, dairy barn for 80 tons of hay and 40 cattle, 75 acres in cultivation, 225 acres seeded to grass, small orchard, some merchantable timber within one mile of mill, excellent chocolate loam soil, especially adapted to clovers and tame grasses, good wells and running water, 28 inches of rainfall, an ideal climate for a home, luxuriant pasturage, good soil and unexcelled markets. This is the foundation for the finest dairying property on the island. The owners are elderly people and do not care to further develop it so are offering it for sale exclusively through our company. Write us for further particulars, price and terms. United Grain Growers Securities Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

50-ACRE MIDWEST MONEYMAKER, \$8,800.
On improved road, one and half-miles RR town, high school, creamery, all advantages. 80 acres well-drained, strong tillage, clay subsoil; 50 acres wire-fenced pasture, estimated 1,000 cords wood; much fruit. Excellent 10-room house, stock barn, horse hay fork, etc., cow barn, granary, corn and hog houses, garage. An excellently located, productive farm at \$8,800, easy terms. Details, page 77, Strout's Catalog, Farm Bargains, 23 states; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.C., Plymouth Building, Minn.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR SALE, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 1f

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, ONE MILE from city limits Brandon. Good dairy farm, all fenced. Good buildings. Flowing spring in pasture and two wells with abundant supply of best water at buildings. Apply A. L. O'Neil, 655 11th Street, Brandon, Man. 3-3

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, 300 acres under cultivation, 125 acres good summerfallow. Fair buildings, well, telephone; three miles from Bounty. Will sell farm, stock and implements for \$65 per acre. John E. Weir, Box 8, Bounty, Sask. 3-4

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE BLOCK IN FRASER VALLEY, B.C., 12 miles from New Westminster, one mile from thriving town of Langley Prairie, one block from B.C. electric station, four trains daily. Will sacrifice for cash. M. M. Cook, Box 65, Bashaw, Alta. 3-2

BRANDON, MANITOBA, FARMS—WE OFFER choice, highly improved properties in this famous district. Reasonable prices of \$40 to \$60 per acre. Write O. L. Harwood, Brandon, Man. 3-3

VIRIDEN DISTRICT—320 ACRES, FENCED, \$5,000 buildings; good soil, good roads, English settlement. Price \$8,000, with \$1,500 cash. If you don't want this, write what you do want. Madill Huffman Co., 504 McIntyre, Winnipeg. 3-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 3tf

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, CARROT River Valley, \$1,800, \$800 cash. Good buildings, good water, 12 acres broken, 50 clear. Joseph Beaudet, Kinsistino, Sask. 3-2

WANTS FARM TO RENT ON SHARES—FURNISHED. Good references. Box 14, Colgate, Sask. 2-4

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-3

HAVE BUYERS WAITING TO PURCHASE good improved and wild land. Send us full particulars. No sale, no charge. Madill, Huffman & Co., 504 McIntyre, Winnipeg. 3-2

TWO YOUNG MEN, WITH PRACTICAL farming experience, would rent big fully-equipped farm on shares. Apply G. D. Radke, Granum, Alta. 4-2

I HAVE FOR SALE A GOOD HALF-SECTION, four miles from Fleet, Alberta. Good buildings. Write for particulars. J. W. Heisey, Castor, Alberta. 4-2

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property, write me. John J. Black, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 3-2

WANTED TO RENT—FULLY EQUIPPED FARM three-quarters or section. Write P.O. Box 299, Humboldt, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNERS OF lands for sale, any district. Blain-Wentz Land Company, Saskatoon. 4-4

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 1f

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA-toon. 1f

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-FURROW COCKSHUTT disc plow, \$75; one three-horse Duckfoot cultivator, Frost & Wood, \$20; one sub-surface packer, I.H.C. Co., \$25; One ice plow, \$20; one ice marker, \$15. Write, Field Husbandry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 2-3

REBUILT TRACTORS—HERE'S YOUR OP-portunity to secure a rebuilt tractor. We have two Moguls at \$575; one Waterloo Boy, \$700; one Fordson, \$700. Also other makes, all rebuilt. If interested write Northern Implement Co., Foot of Water Street, Winnipeg, Man. 3-2

SELLING—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR WITH EX-tension rims, 12-foot International cultivator, three-furrow Hamilton tractor plow. Engine sold separately if desired. Outfit used season of 1919. Guaranteed first-class condition. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—ONE COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, 10 H.P. International engine and 20-in. new Racine separator. For further particulars write Norman, Francis, Box 20, Portage La Prairie, Man. 4-4

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID THRESHING OUT-fit, in good shape; 10-20 International single cylinder tractor, and 24-40 new Racine separator, complete. A snap at \$1,200 cash. Apply Box 10, Lauder, Man. 4-3

WANTED—CASH PRICE REEVES OR CASE plowing engine. Must be reasonably new and in good repairable condition. Give full information and lowest price first letter. Thos. Judson, Taber, Alta. 3-3

FOR SALE—20-H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRAC-tor, type C, and Goodison 28-42 separator complete. Threshed about 160,000 bushels. Price \$1,500. 10% off for cash. Geo. Myers, Belmont, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—CASE 110 STEAM ENGINE, CASE 46-62 separator with Garden City feeder, eight-bottom John Deere gang, two sets bottoms, Cockshutt engine disc, 10-ft. George Hanna, Box 272, Vanguard, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20-40 CASE GAS tractor, good repair. Sell cheap for cash or will sell on terms. Would exchange for horses or cattle or both. Francis Stangier, Strathmore, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, Nichols & Sheppard, engine 25-H.P. double cylinder; Reeves separator 40 x 63, run three falls. Thos. Benson, Raymore, Sask. 4-4

SELLING—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT complete, good shape. Part cash, or take Fordson in trade. Carl Bergstrom, Stockholm, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—JOHN DEERE FOUR-FURROW EN-gine gang. Bought last spring. Plowed only five acres. Guaranteed first-class condition. E. E. Lamson, Rokeby, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—EIGHT-H.P. IMPERIAL GAS engine with magneto; also eight-inch Imperial chopper. In good condition. Cash. \$200. George Clark, Sintaluta, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—ONE 26-H.P. AMERICAN ABEL steam engine, in good running condition, for \$1,000 cash. Apply to Eric Hoyer, Edenwald, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—CASE STEAM PLOWING ENGINE, nearly new, 80 horse-power, complete with coal bunker. For information Malfaire Bros., Rosthern, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR TRACTOR AND plows, six cylinder, seven-passenger automobile, in good repair. What have you to offer. A. S. Freberg, Pierson, Man. 3-2

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE POWER PRESS 16 x 18; 7-H.P. engine complete; in first-class working condition. Price, \$1,000, f.o.b. Apply Frank Hunt, Box 177, Cupar, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—32-H.P. COMPOUND STEAM engine, Sawyer-Massey, in first-class shape; also Rumply separator, 34 x 58. If you want a genuine snap, write Box 54, Lawton, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—FOUR-FURROW ENGINE DISC plow. Must be in A1 condition. George Clark Sintaluta, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—10-20 TITAN ENGINE AND THREE-bottom plow, ready spring work. Part cash part stock. R. Fletcher, Strassbourg, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW COCKSHUTT plow in good shape, \$450 takes it. Box 100, Conquest, Sask. 3-2

WANTED—80-H.P. STEAM TRACTOR WITH fuel bunkers or large-sized kerosene tractor in good order. W. A. Cohoe, Giroux, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL 25-H.P. EN-gine. C. Smith, Lorraine, Alberta. 4-2

WANTED—24-INCH STEEL BREAKER. State price. D. W. Chambers, Halcourt, Alta. 4-2

PROFESSION AND TRADES

HELP FOR THE SICK AND AILING—ALL the newest methods of treatment, full and careful examination in every case, X-Ray if needed. If you are interested write, giving particulars of your case, and we will send you any information you desire. The Winnipeg Institute, 8 Steele Building, 360 Portage Avenue. Phones: M. 3549, M. 2599 and Sher. 1449. 4-2

I WELCOME THE WORST CASES OF RHEU-matism, lumbago, sciatica. Guaranteed, science's latest treatment. Archer, 196 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg. Phone M7408. 4-2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, January 28, 1920.

OATS.—Futures have been trading within a comparatively narrow range of prices. The cash market has shown more activity, with a general upward trend. Demand is mostly for domestic trade both West and East and exceeds the supply inasmuch as shipments are very much limited by the shortage of cars. The sentiment of traders is very much mixed and in spite of present cash demand and light offerings, there are many who think that the quantities of various grains to be marketed in the U.S.A. will ultimately force prices to lower levels.

BARLEY.—Future prices again show a decline. The trade has been light and lacking in feature except for the remarkable premium for No. 3 C.W. At present this grade is quoted at 25 cents over May price.

FLAX.—A good cash demand continues and there has been a considerable advance in both futures and cash prices. May price is 6½ cents up and premium on No. 1 N.W. is 7 cents higher than a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

January 19 to 24 inclusive.

	19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
May 92½	93½	93½	92½	93½	92½	92½	68½	
July 89½	90½	89½	89½	90½	89½	89½		
Barley—								
May 153½	155½	154½	153½	154½	154½	155½	80	
July 185½	185½	185½	185½	185½	185½	185½		
Flax—								
May 489	487	488½	491	500½	499	489½	304½	
July 472	470	470	470½	481	476	470		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending January 21 was as follows:—

Elev-	Grain	Rec'd dur-	Ship'd dur-	Now in
vator		ing week	ing week	store
Saska-	Wheat	17,883	411,620	
toon	Oats	42,602	416,487	
"	Barley	2,338	2,338	
"	Flax			
Moose-	Wheat	4,432	275,229	
Jaw	Oats	23,854	218,796	
"	Barley	6,056	6,056	
"	Flax	3,927	10,260	
"	Rye		1,270	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

January 22, 1920.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$3.05 to \$3.10; No. 2 dark northern, \$3.20; No. 3 dark northern, \$3.02½ to \$2.90; No. 3 northern, \$2.80 to \$2.85; No. 4 dark northern, \$2.82 to \$2.85; No. 5 dark northern, \$2.60.

Sample Grade Dark Northern—\$2.55 to \$2.48.

Sample Grade Northern—\$2.45. Durum—Mixed grade, \$2.20; No. 1 amber, 1, \$2.65; No. 4 amber, 1, \$2.25; No. 5 mixed, 1, \$2.25; No. 1 mixed, 2, \$2.42; No. 5 mixed, 1, \$2.25; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 3 amber, 1, \$2.28; No. 2 amber, 1, \$2.45; 1, \$2.40.

Winter Wheat—No. 3 red, 3, \$2.65; No. 2 hard, 1, \$2.80; No. 3 hard, 1, \$2.75; No. 4 hard, 1, \$2.65; sample grade red, 1, \$2.48; No. 2 red, 2, \$2.70; No. 5 red, 1, \$2.62; No. 3 hard, 1, \$2.85.

Oats—No. 2 white, 1, \$4½c; milling, 1, 73½c; 1, 73½c; No. 3 white, 1, 82½c.

Rye—No. 2, 1, \$1.69½; No. 3, 1, \$1.69; No. 2, 1, \$1.74½; 1, \$1.68.

Barley—\$1.40 to \$1.40; sample barley, 1, \$1.39; 1, \$1.37; 1, \$1.36; 1, \$1.43.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending January 20, 1920, were as follows:—

Cattle, 2,800; sheep and lambs, 407; calves, 73; hogs, 5,309.

This week the run shows a slight decrease over last week with all prices holding firm at last week's level. Most of the cattle now coming forward are heavy and fair to well finished. The run of stockers, feeders and breeding heifers is very light and what few good ones are offering are quickly picked up at what look like high prices. Indications all point to a firm market from now on, probably increasing in strength as spring advances. We would strongly urge those who are in the market for stockers and feeders not to wait too long before placing their orders as the prospects are for a short supply of this class of stock this spring.

In the sheep and lamb section prices remain unchanged from last week.

The hog market continues strong and selects are still quotable at 17 cents.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.00 to \$13.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 11.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 9.50
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.50 to 8.50

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 19th, to January 24th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 ed	2 ed	3 CW	4 CW	Reg.	Fl.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Jan. 19	171	93	88½	88½	86½	83½	178½	146½	135½	134½	491	481	449	182	
20	171	94½	90	90	88	85	180½	149½	137½	136½	492	447	447	187	
21	171	93½	90½	90½	88½	85½	179½	149½	135½	135½	493½	480½	448½	185½	
22	171	93½	90	90	88½	84½	178½	146½	134½	134½	496	483	451	181½	
23	171	95½	92½	92½	90½	86½	179½	147½	135½	135½	510½	492½	460½	184½	
24	171	96	93	93	91	87	180½	146½	135½	135½	509	491	459	182½	
Week ago	171	92½	88½	88½	86½	83½	172½	147½	136½	135½	491½	481½	449½	186½	
Year ago	165	65½	63½	63½	56½	56½	75	75	61	60	295½	291½	274½	128	

Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.50 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 7.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.25
Fat lambs	12.00 to 13.50
Sheep	5.00 to 9.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders \$9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders 7.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers 85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers 50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects, fed and watered... \$17.00
Lights... \$9.00 to 14.50
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs. 12.00 to 14.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up 12.00
Medium sows 10.00 to 11.00
Stags 7.50 to 10.00
Boars 3.00 to 8.00

CALGARY

This week's Alberta stock yards receipts were as follows: Cattle, 2,474; hogs, 1,069; sheep, 352. Last week's receipts: Cattle, 4,092; hogs, 1,635; sheep, 1,500. Corresponding week a year ago: Cattle, 3,560; hogs, 2,385; sheep, 475.

Cattle.—Although the receipts of cattle were light, commission men experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of butcher cattle at any satisfactory figure, and the market was, if anything, lower than last week's close. We quote choice, heavy steers, \$10.75 to \$11.25. Medium to good steers, \$9.75 to \$10.50, and plain killing steers from 8 cents up. Cows and heifers held up better but very few exceeded \$9.25; choice fat butcher cows and heifers of 1,000 lbs. up can be quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium from \$8.00 to \$8.50; and common butcher cows, \$7.00 to \$8.00. Bulls were in demand at 7 to 8 cents for heavy butchers, and from \$5.75 to \$6.50 on bolognas. Canners and cutters steady at last week's prices, viz., \$4.25 to \$5.50. Feeder steers were taken up at slightly reduced prices, selling from \$9.00 to \$10.00, with stocker steers, of which the supply was very limited, at \$7.25 to \$8.75. Feeder and stocker cows were worth from 6 to 7 cents, and heifers of good quality, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Veal steady, choice calves, \$8.75 to \$9.50 and plain calves, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$15.50. Hogs.—Receipts light, market strong, opening at \$17.75, and closing at \$18.25 on Friday.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$15.50. Sheep.—No sheep on sale. We quote choice No. 1 lambs, \$14.00 to \$14.50; No. 2 lambs, \$11.00 to \$12.00; fat wethers, \$10.50 to \$12.00, and fat ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

The market was adversely affected to some extent this week by the fact that transportation to the coast was cut off by slides, and packers were not keen to buy and hold over. We believe that good butcher cattle will probably sell stronger next week, while there is very little probability of stockers declining to any extent for some time. Hog prospects look good for a strong market as eastern prices are looking up. Keep closely in touch with this office for livestock information and make prospects. Address all correspondence to the Livestock Department, United Grain Growers Limited, Calgary.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG.—Fresh receipts for past few days reported heavier, prices lower. Dealers paying country points 70-80c for new laid. Jobbing fresh specials, 80-90c; storage ordinary, 50-55c; extras, 60-65c. Farmers' market retail, \$1.00 to \$1.20. Poultry unchanged, live chicken, 19-22c; fowl, 14-16c; ducks, 16-18c; geese, 15-19c; turkeys, 23-28c. Dressed chickens, 22-26c; fowl, 17-21c; ducks, 18-20c; geese, 18-21c; turkeys, 30-33c. Retail, chickens, 41-43c; fowl, 29-32c; ducks, 36-38c; geese, 34-36c; turkeys, 45c. CALGARY.—Eggs, wholesale, 65c straight. Jobbing extras, 68-70c; ones, 60c; twos, 55c. Retail, 90c-\$1.00. Poultry.—Whole-sale fowl, 14-19c; chickens, 17-21c; ducks, geese, 22-24c; turkeys, 34-37c.

Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 47

wise to quietly table all resolutions of a political nature. Mr. Keough moved that the motion be tabled, and this time it was carried.

Next came a resolution from Breeze-lawn local, condemning the capitalistic newspapers of Calgary for misrepresenting and misquoting President Crossfield's speech, and expressing confidence in the ability and leadership of Mr. Wood, whom they believed to be strictly against class legislation.

A motion to table this resolution was defeated, and the previous question being successfully moved the resolution was immediately voted upon and carried.

Mr. Keough declared that the president had admitted to him that group organization meant class legislation.

The President—"There is absolutely no truth in that statement."

Mr. Keough (heatedly)—"It is true, and where I am known my word is as good as yours."

The President—"I have been talking to the men of this convention for four years, not only in conventions but in meetings throughout the country and in private conversation. Is there anyone here who has ever heard me say that I believed in class legislation?" Cries of "No."

"Is there anyone who has ever heard me say that I believe in class domination?" Cries of "No."

The President—"Thank you gentlemen, that is sufficient."

Two other resolutions on the same subject were then taken up together, the first from Carstairs local endorsing the principle of economic group organization and the second from Rumsey local upholding President Wood in his stand regarding group organization and commending him for his antagonism to class legislation.

As President Wood and the editor of the Western Independent were referred to in the first of these resolutions it was suggested that they explain what they meant by group organization. H. W. Wood: "The U.F.A. is a class organization. We are an economic class group. I believe in economic class group organization up to the highest point of efficiency. I am absolutely opposed to class legislation or class domination."

W. Irwin, editor of the Western Independent, said he could not expound group organization in less than an hour-and-a-half, but the U.F.A. was a class organization and the only way they could get anything was through class and group organization.

H. H. McKinney spoke against the resolution saying he believed that to pass it would be to endanger the success of the farmers' political movement.

W. S. Henry said he believed in the principle of group organization, but pointed out that a combination of groups had often been used to pass legislation which was not in the public interest.

J. C. Buckley said he had been doubtful on this question till he found the partisan press was against it. That convinced him that he should be in favor of it.

L. Proudfoot was for group organization, maintaining that it was necessary in order to combat other groups which were working for themselves, and against the public interest.

Rice Sheppard said group organization was necessary to bring people together for educational purposes and to discuss their problems. He believed, however, that every man and woman whether they lived in the town or on the farm should be welcomed if they were willing to join in the political movement to help bring into effect the great principles of the New National Policy.

A motion for the previous question brought the discussion to a close, and on a vote being taken the resolutions were carried by a large majority.

Important Resolutions Considered

Other resolutions bearing on political action passed during the session were as follows:—

"Whereas, it is desirable that a better understanding be brought about between industrial labor, the organized farmers and the G.W.V.A.;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we endorse and recommend a free inter-

change of speakers and literature between the three organizations that each may have a better understanding of the other's aims and objects to the end that co-operation between the three organizations may be promoted."

From Carstairs local:—

"Whereas, we believe the organized farmers' political movement can attain its greatest ultimate usefulness and maintain its democratic spirit only through the organized farmers of each province exercising complete autonomy in developing the principles of their political action;

"Be it resolved that in political matters this convention urges the fullest co-operation between the organized farmers of each province, consistent with provincial autonomy."

A resolution from Lakeview local, recommending that all supporters of the New National Policy, without regard to occupation, should be admitted to full membership in the political organization, without joining the U.F.A. was tabled.

A number of resolutions which had been passed by the women delegates in their separate meeting were brought before the main convention for approval. These, which will be found in the report of the Women's Section, dealt with suggested additions to the curriculum of the public schools. One delegate objected to these proposals on the ground that to get teachers who were qualified to teach physiology, astronomy, natural science, hygiene and other subjects, higher salaries would have to be paid, and some sparsely-settled districts would not be able to open schools at all. It was stated, however, that the present teachers would be able to give the instruction asked for and the convention approved all the resolutions submitted by Mrs. Barrett, on behalf of the U.F.W.A., adding, with Mrs. Barrett's consent, land measurement and first aid, to the suggested list of subjects of instruction. One proposal from the Women's Section was keenly debated, this being the resolution in which it was proposed that the life of Christ and Old Testament characters should be used as supplementary readings in the study of literature. This was objected to by some delegates on the ground that it would be introducing religious instruction to the public schools, but this view was overruled and the resolution adopted by a large majority.

Fraternal Greetings From B.C.

At the evening session fraternal delegates were again heard from.

A. D. Copeland, president of the United Farmers of British Columbia, gave an interesting address in which he expressed the hope that before long his organization would be linked up with those of the provinces in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The question of the tariff was, by some people, regarded as a cause of division, because it was well known that the apple growers of B.C. thought they needed protection to which the farmers of the prairies were not supposed to be entirely favorable. Both the apple growers and the prairie farmers were reasonable men, however, and he was sure if they got together they would have no difficulty in coming to an understanding. There were other questions on which they could co-operate wholeheartedly, such as transportation problems, questions of education and many other matters which had come before the convention.

R. M. Johnson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Provincial Political Committee, and a member of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, brought greetings from that province. Mr. Johnson spoke of the progress which had been made in political organization in his province, and said he expected Saskatchewan to return a solid delegation of 16 members supporting the New National Policy after the next federal election.

Roderick McKenzie, for many years secretary of the Manitoba G.G.A., also spoke briefly, touching upon group organization. He said Canada was now governed by a group which was determined to control the country. The farmers were now organizing an opposition group, if they wished to call it such, and if they desired to succeed they must make sure that their group was strong enough to combat the group to which opposed.



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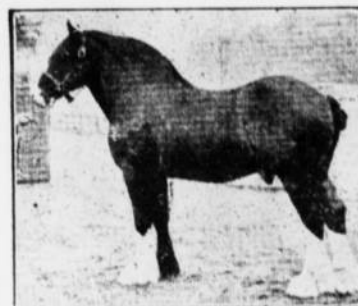
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Manitoba Hereford Breeders' Assn., Mr. F. S. Booth, Sec'y, Brandon.
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Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Assn., Mr. W. H. Harrison, Sec'y, Montmartre.

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HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERON STALLIONS TO HIRE FOR 1920

I have the following high-class Clydesdale Stallions to hire for 1920 under the Federal System of Assistance to Horse Breeders:—
BARON'S STAMP, Imp., 18259, May 4, 1911. Sire, Baron's Pride, by Sir Everard; dam, Quality, by Prince of Cathcart.
GLENIFFER STAR, 20382, June 15, 1917. Sire, Lord Gleniffer, Imp., by Sir Ronald; dam, Star of Floss, Imp., by Royal Citizen, Imp.
GALLANT PRIDE, 20753, June 14, 1915. Sire, Gallant Carruchan, Imp., 8853, by Prince Gallant; dam, Belle of the Grove, by MacRobbie.
LORDLY ASCOT, 18401, May 17, 1916. Sire, the \$5,000 Baron Ascot, Imp., 16337, by Baron's Pride; dam, Arran Dora, Imp., by Downieken, Imp.
Also a Percheron stallion, **RAYMOND**, 8691, October 12, 1915. Sire, Binj Champion, 2685, dam, Acton, 9431; second sire, Uueru; second dam, Phamant.



WRITE ME FOR FULL PARTICULARS

I have for sale a number of high-class Shorthorn bulls ready for service this summer, sired by the well-known Lavender Clipper, 11644, by Augusta's Fairview; dam, Lavender's Augusta, tracing back on the dam's side to Lavender 80th, Imp., and on the sire's side to the well-known Masie's Prince and Coligny Archer. Priced right to sell. Write me or come and see the whole offering.

WILL GRANT

REGINA, SASK.

Limit on Cow Bill Applications

Applications will be received from farmers in Alberta for loans under the Livestock Encouragement Act for the purchase of cows during the year 1920, up until April 30 of this year. It being decided to handle applications coming from many parts of the province at different times of the year, it has been decided to limit the applications to the first four months. Farmers interested will kindly govern themselves accordingly and get all their applications in to the **LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONER** before April 30, 1920.

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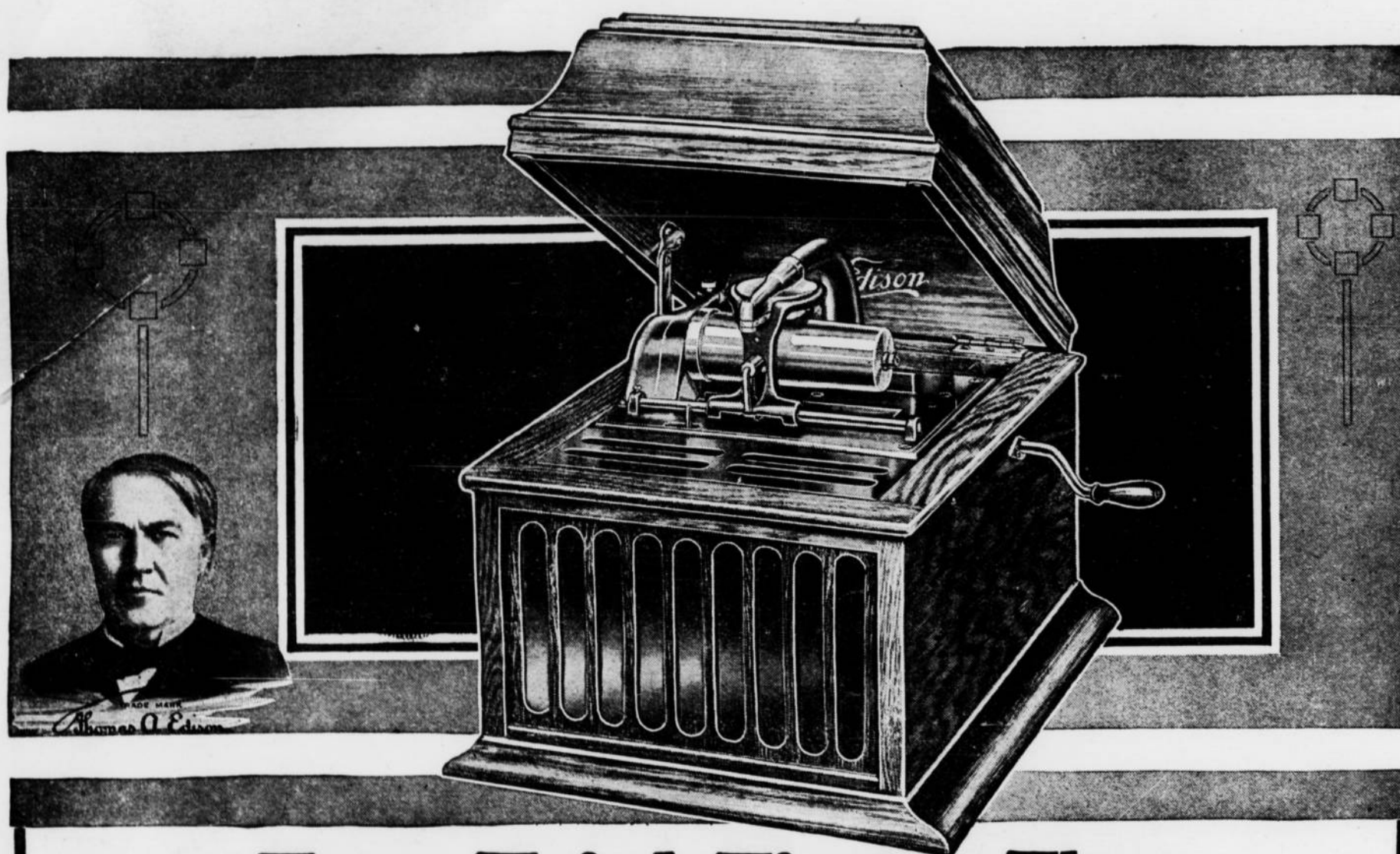
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